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EUROPE.

The Organization of President Thiers' Cabinet.

Tone of the Assembly and Press on the Peace Question.

A German Snub Administered to Napoleon.

He is Asked to Remember He is a Prisoner of War.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

The Palais Royal Assigned to M. Thiers for a Residence.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

President Thiers' Cabinet—A Finance Minister to be Appointed—Duties of M. Thiers.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—In the Assembly today the formation of a new Ministry was announced as follows:

JULES DUFAURE, Minister of Justice.
JULES FAVRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
ERNEST PICARD, Minister of the Interior.
JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction.
FELIX LAMBRECHT, Minister of Commerce.
Gen. LE FLO, Minister of War.
Admiral POTTHUAN, Minister of the Marine.

The Minister of Finance was not named, though it is understood that he has been appointed, and his name will be made public as soon as he arrives in Bordeaux.

M. THIERS will undertake the duties of no special ministry, that he may the better apply himself to the superintendence of affairs in general.

Tumultuous Debates in the Assembly—Insults Bandied Between the "Right" and "Left."

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The proceedings of the Assembly at Bordeaux yesterday were tumultuous; members of the Right and Left insulted each other.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Tone of the French Assembly and the Press—M. Favre Probably Aware of the German Terms.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Letters have been received from several Deputies now at Bordeaux, declaring that they desire peace, but if the conditions are exorbitant they will do their duty.

La France has reason to believe that BISMARCK has communicated to FAVRE the German terms of peace, and that FAVRE has laid them before his colleagues.

The French newspapers everywhere repel the idea of making any cession of territory. *Le Liberté* says durable peace on such a condition is impossible.

La Patrie thinks the prospects for peace are improving. It is said that the armistice will be prolonged to the 1st of March.

On the restoration of peace, a bill will be presented in the Assembly organizing a provisional army, disbanding the present armies, and proposing a Commission to inquire and report the best plan for a definitive reorganization of the entire military establishment.

ASPIRANTS TO RULE IN FRANCE.

Estrangement Between the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale—Napoleon Invited to Remember that He is a Prisoner.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—*Le Peuple Français* says the pretensions put forward by the Duc D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE, have created estrangement between them and the Comte DE PARIS, the sole rightful claimant of the throne of France; and this may lead to a rupture unless powerful influences are exerted to prevent it.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—NAPOLEON has received notification not again to overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and to abstain from any interference in politics in the form of protests or proclamations. Orders have been given to watch him closely.

PARIS.

Official Announcement of the Results of the Election—Expressions of the Populace—Thiers to Reside in the Palais Royal—Trochu to Take a Seat in the Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The official declaration of the result of the elections for the Assembly was made on Friday before the Hotel de Ville, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The names of Thiers, Favre, Vinoy, Cochin, Picard and Simon were badly received; that of Gen. UHRICH was cheered. New elections will be held in Paris on the 1st and 5th of March. The Conservatives are preparing a carefully-selected list of candidates.

The Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement made a speech, expressing the hope that there was a mutual understanding among the Deputies elected to the Assembly that France should remain a Republic.

This was received with cries of "Long live the Republic!" "Down with the Orleans!"

It is announced that GAMBETTA has been elected to represent Strasbourg in the Assembly.

The Palais Royal has been designated as the future residence of President THIERS, and workmen are busily engaged putting it in order for his reception.

The appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive of the nation is well received in Paris, and the journals generally approve of the election of M. GREVY to the Presidency of the Assembly. ROCHEFORT'S and PIGAT'S journals alone find fault with these appointments.

Gen. TROCHU will go to Bordeaux to resign his executive functions and take his seat in the Assembly.

The War Contribution of the City Advanced by the Bank of France—Business Reviving.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The total war contribution required by the Germans from the City of Paris, has been advanced by the Bank of France.

The *Constitutionnel* says commercial affairs are recovering from the effect of the enforced seclusion of the city, and within the last few days trade has been very active. The Government has approved a credit of 3,000,000 francs for public works.

GERMANY.

Bavaria True to the Imperial Fatherland—Speech of Prince Adalbert in Closing the Diet.

MUNICH, Feb. 18.—Prince ADALBERT, representing the King, closed the session of the Bavarian Diet. In his speech from the throne, he alluded to the glorious part taken by the Bavarian Army in the war. He promised that Bavaria would ever remain loyally attached to the Imperial Fatherland, and he demanded for Germany a firm, united and peaceful Empire.

The Expected Accession of Territory from France—A District Province of the Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, states, apparently on semi-official authority, that Bavaria asks for no territorial aggrandizement, and the intention of making the annexed French territory a distinct province of the Empire has not been abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Contributions Levied During the Armistice Null—Dieppe Hopes for a Release.

DIEPPE, Feb. 18.—It is reported that, at an interview on Wednesday last, BISMARCK admitted to FAVRE that it was only allowable to exact, during the armistice, contributions levied prior to the 28th of January.

Dieppe, therefore, hopes that the amount exacted from her may be refunded.

Capture of Two Rich Prizes by a Prussian Corvette—A German Demonstration in Mexico Interfered With by French—Several Men and One Lady Wounded.

MEXICO, Feb. 12, via LAKE CITY, Fla., Feb. 19.—A telegram from Mansello states that a Prussian corvette has captured two rich French prizes in the Pacific.... The Germans had a grand celebration at their club-rooms on the 6th inst. The French made this the occasion for a riot, and attempted to break up the demonstration, but the rioters were dispersed by the Police. Several were wounded, many arrested, and several Mexican spectators wounded. Much excitement exists among the foreigners in consequence, and the authorities have ordered the German flag to be hauled down from the club-room. This is considered a direct insult to Germany, as on this occasion the new Imperial flag was hoisted for the first time.

Previous to the German-French riot, BURDELL, the French Representative, called on Minister NELSON asking him to use his influence to prevent a demonstration, as the French considered the celebration an insult to their national and personal dignity. [BURDELL at the same time reminded NELSON that he (BURDELL) held no official relations with the Mexican Government. The French were becoming much excited. NELSON laid the matter before the Minister of State. At this point in the proceedings NELSON stopped. It was only owing to the action taken beforehand that more serious results were avoided. A lady is among the wounded. The Germans appear to have been ready to repeat in Mexico their exploits in France, and the result was the same, for nearly all the wounded are Frenchmen. The excitement continues unabated. Numerous street fights have occurred between the French and Germans.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Italy and Tunis—Negotiations for a Satisfactory Result.

FLORENCE, Feb. 18.—*La Nazione* states that in consequence of an interview between Minister VENOSTA and HUSSEIN PASHA, the negotiations for the settlement of the difficulty with Tunis appear to premise a satisfactory result.

It is asserted that M. ARAGO has no official or semi-official mission here.

The Conference—An Unfounded Rumor from Constantinople.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A rumor comes from Constantinople, that it will be proposed to extend the deliberations of the Conference to the question of the control of the Danube; but it is pronounced on authority to be without foundation.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Feb. 19, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga...	30.20	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore......	30.22	44	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass...	29.94	29	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo........	29.96	28	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston......	30.23	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne.......	29.89	40	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill....	30.01	36	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O...	30.04	40	..	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland......	30.05	36	..	Calm.	Clear.
Corinne........	29.15	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit.........	29.96	31	S. W.	....	Cloudy.
Indianapolis....	29.88	35	..	Calm.	Clear.
Key West......	30.33	67	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.15	50	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla..	30.36	46	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee......	30.01	28	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala....	30.36	50	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville.......	30.16	51	W.	Gentle.	Snow.
New-Orleans....	30.35	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York......	29.99	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha.........	29.82	36	..	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego........	29.90	32	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	30.08	43	W.	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg......	30.07	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me....	29.89	24	W.	....	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.02	28	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco..	30.08	53	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah......	30.30	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis.......	29.95	51	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O......	30.03	34	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington.....	30.03	42	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.C	30.21	49	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk........	..	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London....	29.97	29	W.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Report for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The storm of the 18th, which left the East Atlantic coast last night, was followed by a rapid recovery of pressure and high north-west winds. Today a low barometer has prevailed on the Lakes, gradually giving way to the pressure from the South. A pretty decided increase has taken place in the pressure in the Southern States, attended by clear weather and clear winds. Humidity has been small in the North-east and on the Atlantic. A steady pressure, with fair weather, holds in the West, but a decided fall is reported from San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no indications of an approaching disturbance in any part of the country. Clear and fair weather is anticipated for to-morrow in the regions south and west of Pennsylvania, clouds and light south and west winds in the Eastern States.

Mills Burned at Rhinebeck—Loss $20,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A Rhinebeck special to the *Sunday Morning Press* says SNEDDEKER'S grist-mill, near that place, together with a saw-mill adjoining and a large quantity of lumber, were burned this morning. Total loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000 in New-York companies.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO.

The Impeachment of Gov. Clayton Still Blocked—Articles Presented Against Justice McClure—An Appeal to the Federal Government to Settle the Difficulty.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says:

"When the roll was called in the Senate today only thirteen members were present, the same as yesterday. There not being a quorum present, the officer announced that no quorum was present."

Mr. HADLEY moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. THIERSON stated that he had a motion to offer, but the President disregarding him put the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Mr. THIERSON declared that this was a damnable outrage on our rights—infamous, ungentlemanly and unparliamentary.

At this point the Impeachment Managers appeared and were announced to the Senate, but the Senate having again been adjourned they returned without declaring the impeachment.

Articles of impeachment against Chief-Justice MCCLURE were presented in the House by Mr. PODGETT, who said he would have read the *Republican's* editorial of yesterday, and that everything was possible from the people, and that MCCLURE is charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to oust Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSTON. The articles, after three hours' discussion, were adopted by a vote of 44 to 30. The vote was reconsidered, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. PODGETT offered another resolution reciting that the Governor had refused to surrender his office after his impeachment by the House, and memorializing the President of the United States and Congress to guarantee a republican form of government to the people of Arkansas, and to protect them from the usurpations of CLAYTON. Under the rules the resolutions lie over, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Sheriff reported to the Supreme Court that he had been unable to get personal service of the order on the Lieutenant-Governor to answer why the Chief-Justice's injunction to prevent his acting as Governor should not be made permanent.

We have two Governors, and will probably have two Justices on Monday. CLAYTON refuses to surrender the office. MCCLURE, it is understood, will do the same thing. It is thought JOHNSTON will appoint a successor to MCCLURE at once.

CLAYTON has his house guarded, and is swearing in all the militia he can get. A very few suppose that the Supreme Court will issue warrants, to be served before articles of impeachment can be presented against MCCLURE.

THE TENNESSEE.

Continued Anxiety for the Safety of the Commission—The Steamer Seen by Capt. Hodgkins Not the Tennessee.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The feeling here concerning the safety of the United States steamer *Tennessee* is daily becoming more uneasy. The opinions that she has gone to the bottom and will never be heard from again, and the theories that she is still safe, are shared about evenly by the community. Seafaring men generally indulge in the belief that no disaster has befallen her; but their well-founded reasoning does not fully displace the fearful apprehensions of those who have relatives and friends on board. The brig *Elsey*, which cleared from Cape Haytien on the 21st ult. for this port, arrived late last night. Capt. ROBERTS, upon being informed of the mammoth steam-ship seen by Capt. HODGKINS, of the brig *Baker*, off St. Nicholas Mole on the 29th ult., says he is quite positive that she was the *Swatara*, and not the *Tennessee*. The latter steamer, he affirms, could not possibly have been there at that time, and the *Swatara* very likely was, and she would have been heading in the same direction which Capt. HODGKINS described.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Many who were hopeful of the safety of the *Tennessee* are beginning to despair, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of gentlemen in high official position that she is safe.

Reported Arrival of a Vessel with Tidings Probably a Mistake.

There was a report last (Sunday) night, that the steamer *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, had arrived; and as she stops at St. Thomas, it was thought probable that she would bring some tidings of the steamer *Tennessee*. But up to 1½ A. M., no steamer answering the appearance of the *North America* was in sight off Sandy Hook. Two steamers only arrived since sunset, and they were the *Australia*, from Glasgow, and the *General Barnes*, from Savannah. The latter may possibly have been mistaken for the *North America*, as there is some resemblance between the two.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Sentence Pronounced by the Bishop—The Offender Suspended from the Ministry—He Enters a Solemn Protest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—Yesterday afternoon Bishop WHITEHOUSE, in accordance with the verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court which tried him, formally suspended Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. CHENEY was present, as were quite a number of the members of his church. The sentence was that Mr. CHENEY be suspended from the offices and functions of the priesthood and ministry of the Church of God, until assurances be given of his contrition for the past, and of his conformity in the matter wherein he has offended in the future. After the sentence Mr. CHENEY presented the following protest:

I, CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Rector of Christ's Church of Chicago, do enter my solemn protest against the constitution, the mode of procedure, the rulings and the verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court, by which my so-called trial has been conducted. From its decision and verdict, and from the sentence today pronounced, I appeal to the judgment of Protestant Christianity and to that Supreme Tribunal before which we must all appear.

(Signed) CHAS. EDWARD CHENEY.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1871.

A meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church was held in the evening, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY be requested to continue his services as Rector of Christ Church. (Signed,) R. A. B. MILLS, Clerk.

Probable Homicide at Cleveland, Ohio—A Boy of Seventeen Shoots His Step-Father.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—PHILLIP MCNALLY was shot, last night, by his step-son. The boy, who is but seventeen years old, claims the shooting to have been accidental. MCNALLY was also stabbed, but the boy denies having done it. MCNALLY is a drunkard, and passed most of his time in the Work-house. When he was shot, he was drunk, and was engaged in abusing his wife and daughter. He cannot recover.

The Coal-Miners to Prosecute the Carrying Companies for Conspiracy.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Feb. 19.—It is rumored that the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and the general coal-operators, who have renounced their allegiance to the Anthracite Board of Trade, are about to institute proceedings against the several carrying companies, under what is known as the Conspiracy law of the State of Pennsylvania. The rumor cannot be traced to any definite source, but seems to be very generally accepted as correct.

MEXICO.

Insurrection in the Tepic District—Catholic Schism—Seizure of an American Vessel—Frauds in the Treasury Department—An Excited Presidential Canvass—A New Lake Discovered—Miscellaneous.

MEXICO, Feb. 12, via LAKE CITY, Feb. 19.—The Chief LOSADA and his Indians in the Tepic District have taken up arms against the State and Federal Governments at Coruna, and have taken the field against them. LOSADA will undoubtedly fail.... A large and distinguished part of the Conservative Church party met at the capital, and declared their acceptance of the liberal principles of the Constitution of 1857. A schism has in consequence occurred in the Church party. The Catholic Club has dissolved. A special newspaper advocates the claims of the seceders.

The cargo of the American schooner *Anna C. Leverett* has been seized at Tamaulipas. The Captain was caught trying to introduce contraband goods. The vessel and cargo are valued at $30,000. The Captain and crew have been detained.

Stupendous frauds are charged upon the Treasurer-General, who is held responsible for a deficiency of $5,000,000. He demanded an investigation, but, under the pretense of illness, the investigation has been continually postponed. It is rumored that M. ROMERO has made $1,000,000 by this defalcation. The war in Guerrero continues with varying success. The rumors of JUAREZ having acquired wealth by illicit means are discredited: The wealth in JUAREZS' family has been acquired by sons-in-law, one a Cuban, another a Spaniard and a third a Mexican.... Many anticipate a revolution or an attempt at one on the election of the President. The Porforistas had a public procession in the streets of the Capitol on the 5th inst., the first of the kind in Mexico.... An extra session of Congress has been called by the Permanent Deputation to assemble on the 10th of March. There was an avowed purpose of impeaching JUAREZ, but the Opposition have since abandoned the plan and are preparing a law declaring JUAREZ ineligible for re-election. It is doubtful whether Congress will pass the law. The extra session has been called for the purpose of considering before hand the budget for the coming year.

A Tehuantepec letter, published in the *Diario*, announces the discovery and reconnoissance of a large lake near the Atsato River not laid down in maps. The lake contains a sufficiency of water to feed the upper part of the proposed canal easily, on account of its elevation. The writer adds that the fact is of great importance, the public now believing that if a canal is made a railway will follow.

JUAREZ has pardoned the prisoners concerned in the San Luis Potosi revolution of last year, who were not included in the amnesty.... HOFFMAN has been appointed the Commercial Agent of Mexico, at Havana.... It is reported that MANUEL ESPIREROZ will receive the appointment of Consul-General at San Francisco.... A slight shake of earthquake was felt at the capital on the 7th inst.

CUBA.

Reported Landing of Filibusters Denied—Insurgents Surrendering by the Thousand—The Carnival.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Reports were circulated that 700 filibusters had been landed at Vuelta Abajo, but the Government officially denies the truth of the report, and says it originated in the running aground of a Spanish gun-boat and the landing of the crew, who were mistaken for filibusters.... It is reported that a thousand persons presented themselves for surrender at Puerto Principe in one day, and that four hundred persons surrender daily in the Eastern Department.... The carnival is an exceedingly animated one, and there is now an immense procession on the Plaza.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Two Newspaper Offices and Several Stores Burned—$60,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Individual Losses and Insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A fire broke out about 5½ o'clock this morning in the second story of the brick building, No. 204 Washington-street, occupied by the Buffalo *Evening Post*. It spread rapidly to the south-adjoining buildings Nos. 202, 198, 196, completely destroying Nos. 204 and 202, and materially damaging the others. The loss in buildings and stock is over $60,000, which is nearly all covered by insurance. The building No. 204 was owned by WARREN, JOHNSON & Co., and occupied by GEO. J. BRYAN, proprietor of the Buffalo *Evening Post*, and MUTTAR & HODDICK, picture-frame manufacturers. BRYAN'S loss is $10,000; insured for $6,500. MUTTAR & HODDICK'S loss is $6,000; insured. WARREN, JOHNSON & Co. sustain a loss on the building over the insurance of $2,000. The building No. 202 was owned by E. R. JEWETT, and occupied by GIBSON F. HOWARD & Co., tobacconists. The loss on stock is $15,600, fully insured, and the loss on the building $6,000. The block Nos. 193 and 196 was owned by WM. G. FARGO. The upper stories were occupied by WARREN, JOHNSON & Co. as editorial and news-rooms of the Buffalo *Courier*. The news room of the *Courier*, in the upper story, was completely gutted, a new font of type being destroyed, and the presses in the lower story and the editorial-room were slightly injured by water. The loss on stock, &c., is $10,000. J. L. CHICHESTER, bookbinder, in the lower story, sustained a loss of $6,000 in stock. HOFSTETTER & STRAUSS, clothiers, in the lower story, sustained, in stock, damaged by water, a loss of about $25,000; covered by insurance. The *Courier* will be published to-morrow in the extensive job-printing office of the proprietors, on the Main-street front of the establishment, which is affording every facility. The origin of the fire is unknown.

STORM IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

A Hurricane in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Buildings Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, and Several Persons Killed or Injured.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—A hurricane, on Friday night, destroyed or damaged a majority of the buildings left by the recent fire at Helena, Ark. Mrs. STEWART, a widow, was fatally injured, and her little son instantly killed. The Baptist Church was demolished, and a large number of other buildings either demolished or badly damaged. The principal sufferers are Messrs. MILES & Co., commission merchants; RAMSEY & WEST, livery men; F. F. HOWESTON & Co., dry goods; BARLOW and MORTON, commission merchants. The loss is estimated to be from $75,000 to $100,000. On the same night Pocahontas and Iuka, Miss., suffered from the same cause.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—A heavy wind prevailed here last night. GEORGE PURVIS' sash factory was blown down, and trees were uprooted.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—BEN. SAWYER has been found guilty of the murder of his wife. The jury fixed the penalty of hanging.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Dr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, for forty years an eminent surgeon of this city, died today.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Methodist Church at Pittsfield was partially burned this morning. The loss is covered by an insurance of $5,500.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Chinese in North Adams celebrated their New Year's Day on Friday afternoon by a grand concert and dinner.

WASHINGTON.

Embarrassing Interference with the Work of the High Commission.

The Negotiations for the Settlement of Claims Against Spain—Senator Sumner's Sickness—Programme of the Great Carnival—The New Funding Loan—Work of the American Tract Society.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It would seem that the Administration and the Joint High Commission are not to escape the embarrassment of much semi-official interference and suggestion in their efforts to adjust the difficulties between the two countries. Already more than one Senator has intimated in writing that he deems certain things desirable, to begin with. Inasmuch as Senators must act hereafter on the work of the Commission, it would seem somewhat indelicate, to say the least, to put themselves on record now. Allusion has been made in some journals to a letter written by Mr. SUMNER to Mr. FISH, in which he is said to urge that the cession by Great Britain of all her territory on this continent, including her possessions in the West Indies, be pressed upon the Commission. Mr. SUMNER lays down the startling proposition that the withdrawal by Great Britain of her flag from this hemisphere must be a condition-precedent of negotiations, and if rumor be not at fault for once, he intends soon to announce this proposition from his seat in the Senate. That he is preparing to oppose the attitude of the Administration in its efforts to effect a settlement, and that he proposes to dictate the terms of negotiation in advance, there is much reason to believe, if his health permits. The Commission will not be able to assemble before they will have read Mr. SUMNER'S views upon the subject-matter of their negotiations. These statements, which are well founded, cannot fail to be viewed with alarm by every advocate of peace and honor. If by such efforts the Commission shall be barren of results, or its results rejected by reason of a factitious opposition in the Senate, the natural inquiry will be, what next? Can anything but a cessation of diplomatic relations follow, and can anything but war follow that? It is for the interest of the country that the Administration should have fair play in this matter, and, if public sentiment is not misjudged, the country will denounce, as it deserves, any effort to embarrass in advance the work of the Commission. Pertinent to this, the inquiry is made, if Mr. SUMNER wants Great Britain's West India possessions, what becomes of his opposition to San Domingo?

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Mr. ADEE, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, has reached London with dispatches from Minister SICKLES, giving the details of the negotiation recently completed with the Spanish Government, the first announcement of which was given in these dispatches some weeks since. Gen. SICKLES has induced the Spanish Government to waive the formality of a convention for the settlement of the Cuban insurrection claims, and its consent has been given to the appointment of a mixed commission similar to that which settled the *Lloyd Aspinwall* case, and which will meet in Washington probably before the Summer is over. This proceeding guarantees a much more speedy result than would have been the case if a regular treaty had been negotiated. Considering the highly-important character of this negotiation and the chaotic condition of affairs in Spain under which it has been accomplished, it may be justly regarded as one of the most important achievements of the Administration. When the Commission for the adjustment of the indemnity in the *Lloyd Aspinwall* case was agreed upon, Secretary FISH at once followed it up with a demand for the settlement of all other claims and cases growing out of the Cuban troubles. The following extract from his instructions to Minister SICKLES, in which he was directed to proceed with this negotiation, will throw some light upon what has been accomplished:

I have, therefore, to instruct you to bring this whole subject to the notice of the Spanish Government and to say that the President hopes that immediate steps will be taken for the release of all the citizens of the United States who may be held in custody in Cuba in violation of the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, or for the immediate trial under guarantees, and with the rights secured by the treaty. You are also instructed to ask for the restoration to the citizens of the United States of their properties and estates, so far as the same have been arbitrarily embargoed in violation of the provisions of the treaty. You will also endeavor to secure some mode for the early and equitable indemnification and satisfaction to the several parties whose rights have been violated, of the amounts which should rightfully come to each claimant for the illegal detention of his property or his person. You will say that this suggestion is made in the interest of peace, of justice and of good-will, in order to secure a measure of damages in each case, which shall be just as between the two Governments. You will also say that it is extremely desirable to have the investigation conducted in this country. It cannot be done in Spain without subjecting the claimants to unnecessary expense. It cannot be done in Cuba at present without subjecting many of them to personal danger. In this connection I must again, on behalf of this Government express, in the interest of good-will and the continued good understanding which we desire to maintain with Spain, the strong desire of the President that the Government at Madrid will confer fresh powers upon Mr. LOPEZ ROBERTS, or upon such other person on this side of the Atlantic as may be selected for that purpose, to arrange all such questions with this Government. The President has respected the Spanish claim of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba during the present contest against a strong sympathetic pressure from without. Spain owes it to the United States as well as to her own traditional sense of justice, that her sovereignty shall not be used for the oppression and injury of the citizens of this Republic. You will urge this point in every way that your good judgment may suggest.

SENATOR SUMNER'S ILLNESS.

Mr. SUMNER is better today, and finds himself more comfortable when sitting up than when in a recumbent posture. Dr. BLISS reports less constriction of the chest than yesterday, and says if the Senator keeps quiet he will be quite recovered in two or three days.

THE COMING CARNIVAL.

The spirit of the carnival seems to have fairly taken hold of the people of Washington, and Pennsylvania-avenue wears such a holiday appearance as has not been seen for years. Many thousand people enjoyed the balmy afternoon sun today by promenading from the Treasury to the Capitol and back. Flags, bunting, streamers, transparencies and decorations abound in great profusion. The programme is out and fills two days full of interest and amusement. Business, public and private, will virtually be suspended until Thursday, except in Congress. The main features will be the masquerade procession and fireworks illumination. To-morrow night a grand ball, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the proceeds to be devoted to the Washington Monument, is to be given at the Corcoran Art Gallery, under the patronage of the wealthiest and most aristocratic residents of Washington. Great labor and expense have been expended on the decorations, and in point of elegance and attendance it will probably be the most brilliant affair seen in this latitude for many years. On Tuesday night there will be a grand masquerade ball at the National Theatre, and a civic ball at the Masonic Temple in honor of the invited guests, at which the President and members of the Cabinet are expected. On Wednesday there will be a grand banquet at the Temple, given by the Executive Committee of the carnival to the Press of the country represented on the occasion. Among the noted arrivals today are the Lacrosse Club, of New-York, Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD and GEO. F. GILMAN, Esq., of New-York, with their six in hands; Gen. W. A. C. RYAN, the noted Cuban filibuster; GEO. M. PULLMAN, Esq., of sleeping-car fame; TAL P. SHAFFNER, of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton notoriety; and Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, of New-York.

THE NEW FUNDING LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited a limited number of prominent banking-houses in London to take part in placing the new funding loan in Europe, and some of them have accepted. Among these are Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., and MORTON, ROSE & Co. The acceptance of others is daily expected. Subscription papers went to both of the houses named, by Saturday's steamer. There will be no discrimination in these agencies, and no precedence, one over the other, but each house will act independently, and be accountable directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co.'s advices received here from Europe, speak very encouragingly of the prospect of funding the debt in the new bonds.

WORK OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Judge STRONG and Senators SCOTT and TIPTON and others addressed the annual missionary meeting of the American Tract Society here this evening. The Society reports its benevolent receipts at $116,171 05; its expenses in missionary colportage, grants and foreign cash appropriations, $115,452 22. The expenses of administration have been almost wholly defrayed by the business department of the Society. During the year 287 colporteurs have been employed in thirty-four States and Territories. One of these colporteurs is a Chinaman. They have made 257,000 Christian family visits, held over 10,000 religious meetings, found 23,000 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 14,000 families without the Word of God.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

According to monthly report No. 5 of the Bureau of Statistics, furnished by Mr. YOUNG, Chief, the imports for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1870, exceeded the exports by $15,519,414, while, for the corresponding period of 1869, the excess of imports was $84,099,019. Making due allowance for the difference in the warehouse account, the true adverse balance in 1870 is $15,910,606, showing an improvement over the same period of 1869 of $59,654,994. Of the total imports for the eleven months ended Nov. 13, 1870, $428,455,688 consisted of merchandise, and $24,220,636 gold and silver. Of the merchandise, $408,864,581 was dutiable, and $19,491,107 free of duty. Of the total domestic exports, $344,616,769 was merchandise, and $63,718,253 specie and bullion. The value of the foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Nov. 30, 1870, was $51,382,211, against $47,279,572 on Nov. 30, 1869.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE.

The female suffragists continue their efforts to secure the ballot. Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER succeeds Mrs. WOODHULL in public lecturing, and will this week deliver her moral and religious argument for the enfranchisement of woman. On the other side, Mrs. ALMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS will in a few days issue an address to the women of the country, and more especially to the old pupils of her late sister, Mrs. WILLARD, and of her own, calling upon them to protest against female suffrage and indicate themselves as true women.

LOBBYISTS IN FORCE.

An unusually large number of lobbyists and others interested in steam-ship and land bills before Congress, assemble daily at the capital, besides visiting Senators and Representatives at their respective residences, some of them occasionally giving splendid social entertainments.

COLORED PRINTERS.

The Typographical Union of Washington, at their meeting last night, admitted to membership J. KEET SMITH, colored, by a vote of 229 against 68. The cases of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr., and LAVELETTE LEATH, also colored, were not definitely acted on. The question has been pending for a year past, causing much excitement among the typographical fraternity.

ARREST OF AN EX-MAYOR.

WILLIAM B. WIGGINS, Ex-Mayor of Wilmington, Del., has been arrested in West Virginia, by the Freedmen's Bureau, for alleged frauds on colored bounty claimants, and taken to Wilmington for trial.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The time of the meeting of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has been changed from the 16th of June to the 24th of May next, to take place in Washington.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PERQUISITES.

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties at the Different Ports—Distribution of the Proceeds Among the Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to a resolution of the Senate, giving the net proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures accrued at the Districts of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, and of moities distributed to Customs officers and informers during the period of time commencing July 4, 1868, and ending Nov. 30, 1870. The statement is as follows:

Districts.	Net Proceeds.	Collector's Shares.	Surveyor's Shares.	Naval Officer's Shares.	Informer's Shares.
Boston......	$39,672	$4,970	$4,970	$4,946	$15,212
New-York..	847,618	96,861	96,837	28,602	201,437
Phila.......	19,402	1,644	1,644	1,644	3,577
Baltimore...	36,799	3,724	3,724	3,724	7,374
N. Orleans..	27,672	2,568	2,756	2,654	6,216
Total....	$991,160	$109,769	$109,937	$41,570	$234,118
San Francisco (coin)	172,416	14,716	14,716	14,716	40,077

The Secretary says the large difference between the amounts received by the Naval Officer at the port of New-York and by the Collector and Surveyor of the same port, is caused by the fact that the office of Naval Officer at New-York was vacant for a great length of time prior to April, 1869; and the Naval Officer's share in all cases instituted during such period was divided, under the ruling of a former Attorney-General, between the Collector and Surveyor. The Secretary also incloses a statement of the names of parties detected in smuggling, &c., and who have been prosecuted, convicted and punished therefor otherwise than by payment of money at those ports.

Compliment to a New-York Architect—Death of a Sculptor—Departure of Distinguished Japanese—Chinese New Year's Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The architects of San Francisco met last night to congratulate LEVER, the New-York architect, for his success in securing the prize for the plan of the City Hall. He will leave to-morrow for the East.... MADISON COLBY, the sculptor, died here, of consumption, yesterday.... The Japanese Minister and suite left for Washington overland this morning.... The Chinese are celebrating their New Year's Day with great spirit. The reports of the exploding of fire-crackers, bombs, and other fire-works have been continuous since morning. Many thousand dollars have been thus expended by the leading Chinese firms.

A Veteran's Funeral.

The funeral services of the late ANDREW BAIRD, a veteran of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, were held yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his son, Col. A. P. BAIRD, No. 67 Keap-street, Williamsburg. The officiating clergymen were Dr. CARROLL, of the Lee-avenue Reformed Church; Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. MORRIS, of the Broad Church. Mortuary services were performed at the same time and place over the remains of an infant grandson of the veteran, whose spirits departed together. The coffin which contained the old hero's remains was covered with the Star Spangled Banner, on which were inscribed the names of the many battle-fields, on which he fought under its folds. A large cavalcade followed the remains of grandsire and son to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Recovery of the Bodies of "Doc" Simmons and His Companion.

The Mystery Regarding the Unknown Man on the Locomotive Solved—His Name and Residence Ascertained—Simmons' Body Unscarred—Aid for His Little Family—A Correction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Feb. 19, 1871.

At a late hour last night it was resolved to employ the well-known sub-marine diver, LOWE, of No. 309 West-street, New-York City, to explore the sunken wreck at New-Hamburg, in search of the body of the engineer of the express train, "Doc" SIMMONS, and the body of the unknown man who was riding on the engine with him. This arrangement was expressly in accordance with the wishes of SIMMONS' brother and the engineers of the Hudson River Road, and Superintendent TOUCEY gladly acquiesced. Accordingly LOWE arrived at the scene on time early this morning, and in a few moments after had donned his suit, in the presence of only about fifty spectators, very few having learned that a further search for bodies was to be made on Sunday. LOWE'S reputation as a diver is a good one, and the most implicit confidence was placed in him. One time, at New-Orleans, he was under a steamship's hull four hours.

THE BODY OF THE UNKNOWN MAN.

This morning, however, he was down but thirty-four minutes when he returned with the body of the stranger who was on SIMMONS' engine. He found it imbedded in the *débris* south of where the engine lay, and under the tender. As the diver appeared upon the surface of the water with the limp form in his arms, a cry of horror ran through the crowd, and there were exclamations of "That's Doc;" but as the body was brought to full view none recognised it. However, it was tenderly taken charge of at once, and the clothing was searched for anything that would lead to identification. There were found on him papers and letters recommending him as a locomotive engineer, and a card of membership attaching him to the Engineers' Brotherhood, thus insuring his life under the terms of that Brotherhood. On all the letters and papers, and upon the Brotherhood card his name is written as "JAMES HUMPHREY, of Carmansville, Penn." Thus was the anxious question of who was on the engine with "Doc" SIMMONS solved. The remains were found at 10:35 A. M.

SIMMONS' BODY RECOVERED.

Again the diver disappeared below the surface of the water, but was not gone so long the second time, when he appeared with the lifeless form of "Doc" SIMMONS, the heroic engineer. The body was recognised at once by many of the dead engineer's friends who stood around, and tears flowed from many an eye. The dead man's story of his stern performance of duty, and his heroic attempt to save the lives of his passengers, had already been told in the reversed lever and the open throttle-valve of his engine; but it had not been told how fearlessly he must have met his death.

THE MANNER OF THEIR DEATH.

That was seen at a glance, as the pallid features of the corpse came to view. Cold, stern and rigid was the face; no distortion; no apparent agony. Silently the grief-stricken friends and comrades bore his remains to dry land. No mutilation; no scars nor gashes. He must have been drowned. Everything about him goes to prove that theory. Unlike the rest of the bodies, his was not saturated with oil, nor was there hardly a smell of oil about him. He, too, was found at the south end of where the engine lay, and under the ruins of the tender. He and his friend, HUMPHREY must have gone down together, and, as the engine toppled over with them, it caught the telegraph wires, which were also carried down, and the bodies of the dead engineers became entangled in them. So the diver found them. HUMPHREY'S body was shockingly mutilated about the waist and abdomen, and it is thought the sharp, thin wires were the cause of it. There was not a bruise nor a burn visible upon poor "Doc" SIMMONS' body.

DISPOSITION MADE OF THE BODIES.

When the 9 A. M train from New-York came along the bodies were placed in the baggage-car, and brought to Poughkeepsie. Soon after, the news of the finding spread all over the city, and gave general satisfaction. Many were of the opinion they would never be found. Upon their arrival here they were at once taken in charge by Undertaker BULSEN and conveyed to his establishment, where they were carefully washed and laid out, and to-morrow morning will be forwarded with escort, to their grief-stricken friends in New-York and Pennsylvania.

THE SEARCH CONTINUED.

This makes twenty-two bodies in all that have been found, and no more are expected to be found. After "Doc" SIMMONS was brought up the successful diver made another exploration, but reported no more bodies, and the Superintendent, who was present, is firm in the belief that there are no more. He has, however, in order to satisfy all parties, given the diver instructions to go down again to-morrow not only to search for bodies but to bring up whatever baggage or packages of value he may find. No one has done more than Mr. TOUCEY to recover the bodies of the dead. He has worked night and day to that end, and to him all accord praise.

"DOC" SIMMONS' FAMILY.

I am in hopes that, inasmuch as "Doc" SIMMONS' life was not insured, and as he was not well off in this world's goods, some movement will be organized for the benefit of those he left behind. A kind-hearted gentleman, who does not wish his name known, has already sent in $50 for the benefit of the dead man's child in Poughkeepsie. That sum has been placed in the hands of Recorder ROBERT E. TAYLOR for deposit.

D.

A Correction.

A typographical error in yesterday's TIMES represents that Conductor COSSUM, of the ill-fated Pacific express train, "jumped off at the first whistle." It should have read "he jumped up." The evidence goes to show that Messrs. COSSUM and SCOTT sprang out on the platform, seized the brakes, and were winding them up until the very instant of the collision.

Slight Injuries Discovered on Simmons' Body.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The body of "Doc" SIMMONS did not appear to be much hurt. There was a cut under the right ear, one in the side and one on the chin. Neither of them was visible when he was taken from the water, but they were discovered when the body was being washed. The remains of both were neatly coffined this afternoon, when the undertaker's rooms were thrown open to the public, and throngs of men, women and children filed by the coffins. The bodies will be taken to New-York in the morning.

Funeral of One of the Victims in this City, Yesterday.

The funeral services over the remains of EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY, the young brakeman who lost his life in the terrible disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, at New-Hamburg, on the night of Monday, the 6th inst., took place yesterday at the residence of his father, Mr. EDWARD MOONEY, the artist, No. 43 West Tenth-street. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, conducted the services and made a short address, alluding to the circumstances under which young MOONEY lost his life. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rose-wood casket, and on it were placed a floral cross and some wreaths. During the services the parlors of the house were filled with the friends of the family. Among those present were Ex-Mayor Westervelt, Allison Richards, Julian Pratt, Victor Bishop, Joseph Pickard, Dr. J. C. Smith, Mr. Hyslop, and Mr. Freeman, the nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt. Today the remains will be taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, for interment in the family vault.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, LIVING AND DECEASED. From the earliest accounts to the latter half of the Nineteenth century. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

The third volume of this Dictionary has been issued, and the work is now completed. We have taken occasion on the appearance of the former volumes, to discuss the merits of Mr. ALLIBONE's work, and the present is a fitting time to review and sum them up. The fact that the number of authors mentioned in the three volumes is nearly forty-six thousand, and that the typographical bulk of the whole is equal to that of thirty-eight volumes of BANCROFT'S or PRESCOTT'S Histories, will be accepted in evidence of the industry with which Mr. ALLIBONE has discharged his onerous task; to judge of his accuracy and discretion we must look further; and before doing this we may mention some of the peculiar features of his plan. The contents, to begin with, are arranged in alphabetical order, in preference to being classified in eras, or with reference to special literary departments. The index at the end, however, supplies this latter classification, and the conveniences of both methods are thus attained. The length of the notices is naturally determined by the prominence of the subject, and writers of rank are dealt with in great detail. Here we come upon the main peculiarity of the work. Instead of discussing the merits of authors in his own language, Mr. ALLIBONE draws for his descriptions upon the careful estimates of other distinguished writers, and gives, to use his own words, "a carefully-prepared record of the opinions of great men upon great men." He occasionally ventures a suggestion of his own, but in the main the accounts of eminent authors are given in the words of men of universally conceded literary distinction, and are thus endowed with a weight usually wanting in works of this description. These are among the points in which the Biographical Dictionary before us differs from all others in the language. It would be going too far to say that the work is absolutely perfect; yet we do not think too much is claimed for the author in styling it "a Comprehensive Manual of English Literature," or in stating that it is to the literature of the language what an ordinary dictionary is to the words of the language.

Mr. ALLIBONE has had the singular good fortune to receive, pending the completion of his work, remarkable words of encouragement from distinguished sources. The excellence of his plan seems to have commended itself strongly to the many able judges to whom it was submitted. Mr. CARLYLE at once expressed the opinion that the book would be welcome to innumerable reading beings. Mr. DICKENS said the peculiar idea of Mr. ALLIBONE was "very important and very valuable." WASHINGTON IRVING did not hesitate to pronounce the work "a monument of unsparing industry, indefatigable research, sound and impartial judgment, and critical acumen." Cardinal WISEMAN affirmed that he had tested the Dictionary in two different ways, and that it stood both tests admirably. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH bears witness that he has frequently consulted it, and never without finding what he wanted. Mr. PRESCOTT said that if all the letters of the alphabet bore out the able execution of the first three, it could not fail to be an important contribution to English literature. Even Mr. TENNYSON, who is sometimes rather chary of his praise, finds the Dictionary "careful and satisfactory;" and Miss STRICKLAND called it an important addition to every family. These are high praises. In themselves they are enough to gain for Mr. ALLIBONE's work extensive circulation. It is satisfactory to be able to say that in so doing they will accomplish good for the readers as well as for the author.

As an illustration of the effect of Mr. ALLIBONE's method, we may quote the following from the notice of H. D. THOREAU. His birth, education, death and works being given, the following is given from the London *Athenæum*: "The manner is that of the worst offshoots of CARLYLE and EMERSON; all Mr. THOREAU's best things are spoilt in the utterance." Immediately below is given a quotation from the *North American Review*, in these words: "In describing his hermitage and his forest life he says so many pithy and brilliant things, and offers so many piquant, and, we may add, so many just comments on society as it is, that his book is well worth the reading, both for its actual comments and its suggestive capacity." This is sufficient to show the practical working of a plan which is certainly not only judicial in spirit, but well calculated to show the real impression wrought by a given writer upon the intelligent minds of his time. Unqualified laudation or detraction are thus alike avoided, and, we may add, a vivacity and readableness are in this way gained for Mr. ALLIBONE's pages that render them, for a work of the class, uncommonly attractive. The amount of research and collation requisite to bring together such a mass of material must have been prodigious. Such patient toil is rare and most commendable. There are instances in literary history where similar qualities have been exerted in vain; where the end, that is to say, was not worth the labor bestowed. No such criticism can be passed upon the work of Mr. ALLIBONE. Its utility is fairly proportioned to the vast pains it has cost to produce it, and it will remain a permanent monument, as WASHINGTON IRVING rightly said, to the industry, the fairness, and the literary skill of the author.

One criticism will be passed upon the work, which is perhaps unavoidable. The earlier volumes, having been commenced so far back, fail to bring the history of their subjects down to the present time. Hence the notices of many writers, who have died, put forth fresh works, or otherwise distinguished themselves, since the appearance of former volumes are necessarily defective. Of course this can be remedied in subsequent editions, and we presume the work for an indefinite time will be subjected to fresh emendations and addenda. It is, however, neither gracious nor just to dwell upon a shortcoming that in the nature of things could not be escaped. ALLIBONE's Dictionary of Authors is a very noble work as it stands; a work highly creditable to the writer and to his publishers, of solid worth for the general reading public, and of permanent value to journalists and scholars.

THE HEAVENS: AN ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF POPULAR ASTRONOMY. By AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. Edited by J. NORMAN LOCKYER. Fourth edition, revised by RICHARD A. PROCTOR. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. 1871.

The names upon the title-page of this work would alone serve to indicate its value. A book on astronomy by an eminent French observer, revised and corrected by Mr. LOCKYER and Mr. PROCTOR, cannot fail to be of the greatest service to all who are entering upon the study of the science, as well as to those who are already familiar with its main outlines. Mr. GUILLEMIN was aided originally in the preparation of his work by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, Admiral SMYTH, Mr. WARREN DE LA RUE, Prof. BOND, (of the United States,) and many other distinguished astronomers of all countries. To this edition notes have been contributed by Mr. BALFOUR STEWART, Rev. R. W. DAWES, Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. BIRT and Rev. T. W. WEBB. It is needless, therefore, to say that no discovery or theory of importance, arrived at in recent years, is left unnoticed in this book. If the library of a general reader had in it but this one work on astronomy, the science would be very fairly represented. Some of Mr. PROCTOR's notes are very elaborate; indeed, it may almost be said that he has added a distinct and original work, of great value, to M. GUILLEMIN's manual. Diagrams or full-page illustrations abound in this edition, and the Messrs. SCRIBNER have done good service by laying it before the American public at a moderate price. That a thoroughly good scientific work is well appreciated by the public is shown by the fact that over 400 copies of the book have already been sold at SCRIBNER's alone. There is no doubt that the edition will be in great demand for some time to come.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE. A Poem. By WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Life and Death of Jason." Part IV. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Mr. MORRIS has received much well-merited praise; and, indeed, if he were superstitious he might in his capacity of bard be almost afraid of that Scriptural "woe" denounced against those of whom everybody speaks well.

The poet's present volume is set down as "Part IV.," and has divisions marked "December, January, February," indicating the entire series of his work, in which four copious rivers of verse may be fancied as flowing through the midst of his poetical Ganeden,

"For he on honey dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise"

though not exactly in the fine-frenzied spirit or meaning of COLERIDGE's effusion. His "Earthly Paradise" is not planted eastward in Eden, between the Rivers of Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates, but in the enchanting distances of the West—whether the Suvarna-dwipa of the Aryans, the Makaria of the Hellenes, the Hy-Brasil of the Irish, the Avalon of the British, the Neorshenawang of the Anglo-Saxons, or the Miklagard of the Norsemen—who knows? for Mr. MORRIS has afforded no means of deciding with anything like certainty. But in that land—very probably the Norumbega discovered by the pilots of the ZENO family in the thirteenth century—our poet has gathered a company of wanderers from Norway, who had gone to seek that San Greal of the Seas in their youth, and found it—men of intellectual culture as well as maritime enterprise, growing old in the conditions of a very quiet fate with enlarged ideas, and solacing the decline of life in that sequestered realm with a series of stories and romances told in the order of the seasons. Their young men and maidens gather about them in their hours of festal enjoyment; and the groups formed in this way suggest a certain resemblance to the happy preludes and interludes fancied by SCOTT (and imitated by MOORE) to give interest to the course of his metrical romances. But Mr. MORRIS is no match for Sir WALTER in the management of this idea; and his proems, or "settings" of the pictures, as it were, seem to want the distinct and engaging charm of the far less fanciful Scotchman, who certainly was much more at home with the "gramarye" of the Eildon hills, and among the rough moss-troopers of the "Debateable Ground," than he would be in anything like the "Earthly Paradise."

This last volume of the series concludes the subject of the author, who has amplified his idea with an extraordinary affluence of poetry, producing, in all the volumes, between fifty thousand and sixty thousand lines of verse—an amount which could only be equaled by the united force of those "three poets in three distant ages born"—HOMER, VIRGIL and MILTON—and doing his work, very evidently *con amore*, and with all the glowing persistency of a young man of genius, feeling his power and finding out the way he ought to go. Part IV. of the *Earthly Paradise* contains six narratives; three of them, on the subject of "Bellerophon" and the "Golden Apples," being classic; the "Fostering of Aslang," Scandinavian, and the "Ring Given to Venus" and the "Hill of Venus," ideas of the Middle Ages, conveying a moral dissuasive of irregular desires. Some of these tales are of the so-called heroic metre, and some in the easy octosyllabic which BYRON, SCOTT, and MOORE seem to have exhausted between them—performing with it, at the same time, better than any of their successors. The style of Mr. MORRIS in these metres is much calmer than that of the forementioned writers; and though he treats of love in all these tales, something like one of the Abderites of old, he does so without any of the fervors or flaws of the passion, and rather in the narrative manner of the *minnesangers* and metrical romancers, and especially of CHAUCER, a poet he greatly venerates, as we see in his concluding lines of "L'Envoi." The verse of our poet is less mannered and has less artistic melody than that of TENNYSON, and does not seem to breathe, or rather exhale, the difficult air of the high mountain tops, where Mr. SWINBURNE modulates his rather venturous and commanding strophes, and impetuously delivers them to the winds. The *Earthly Paradise* is equable in its tonings and colorings of thought—"a clear unwrinkled song," or series of songs, delivered in a free, flexible, flowing way, and in a simple style of speech, made still more agreeable by the archaic touches and imitations of the writer. He has none of that prodigality of metaphor and simile which strikes one so much in the verse of SMITH or SWINBURNE; but shows, we think, a steadier and clearer power of poetic narrative than either one or the other. For the rest, his poetry is full of youth, showing all the profuseness of that genial season, and also showing, we fancy, some of the crudeness of idea which not unnaturally belongs to it. The choice of themes, so remote in interest from the feelings of the present day, and the contemporary or national associations which produce so many popular effects, seems to show that a good deal of his inspiration comes from reading. And yet this sentence, imperfectly expressed, does not seem so very wise after all; for the best poets have been great readers, and without reading no one can be a great or effective poet. Altogether, Mr. MORRIS has performed an admirable feat of poetry, and clothed the impalpable and unfamiliar with a charm of English verse that gives back to those out-of-the-way themes a good deal of their antique attractiveness.

No doubt the author of the *Earthly Paradise* will write more and even still better, and if we had to choose the shape and manner of it, we would have it very much in the lyric style of things,—odes, ballads, and songs,—dealing with present realities of human sentiment, and the contemporary tendencies of historic or social life. Poetry increases so much in the libraries, that one-tenth of it has no chance of being read; and for this and other good reasons the briefer forms of melodious verse are those that have the best chance of a hearing. Poets who are wise should cultivate lyric poetry for the most part. MILTON is best, or most, known through his "Allegro" and "Penseroso," and the "Lycidas;" and "Glorious John" would manage to hold his own with "Alexander's Feast."

WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON, OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. A Biographical Sketch. With passing notices of his associates and Friends. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., late Ticknor & Fields. 1871. 12mo. pp. 385.

It is seldom that we lay down a volume with the feeling that the chief objection to it is its brevity—but we are sure that this biography, if it were twice as long, would be twice as valuable. What there is of it is so full of interest that we cannot help regretting that there is not more.

An autobiography by Mr. GALES or Mr. SEATON would have been a most instructive and entertaining supplement to the political history of our country for fifty years. During that period they lived in relations with most of our distinguished statesmen and politicians—more intimate and more confidential, probably, than were enjoyed by any one else. They were in familiar daily intercourse with distinguished men of all parties from the period of their taking charge of the *Intelligencer* in 1812—the era of Mr. MADISON—till the death of Mr. GALES, in 1859, and the retirement of Mr. SEATON during the Administration of President LINCOLN. And during this whole period not only were their houses freely open to Congress, the Departments, and the Diplomatic Circle, but every stranger of note and character who visited Washington was sure to share their genial and unselfish hospitality.

The volume before us is a biographical sketch of Mr. SEATON, and presents a faithful picture of the man, easily recognized in all its traits by those who have known him. But it is a picture, also, of life and society in Washington for half a century—and abounds in sketches of individuals, struck off in a few skillful touches that are singularly vivid and life-like. Among these are the notices of Mme. Bonaparte, Mrs. Madison, Joel Barlow, Thomas Law, John Randolph, Park Custis, Fox, the eccentric British Minister, Tell Poussin, Edward Everett in the pulpit, Dr. Follen, Calhoun, Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster. Some of these are found in the natural and unstudied but graceful and graphic letters of Mrs. SEATON, some from the private correspondence of the subject of this memoir, and several of the most striking from the pen of the biographer herself. We say herself, because in spite of the reticence of the author in this regard, it is evident that the volume is the work of a lady, and we presume that report is correct in ascribing it to a daughter of the gentleman whose character it delineates with such warmth, and still such fidelity of treatment.

We venture to predict for this agreeable volume a wide success. Such success it cannot fail to attain, should the circle of its readers be in any wise commensurate with that of the unnumbered throng, still surviving, who have sat at Mr. SEATON's table, and enjoyed the benefit of his kind encouragement or pertinent advice, or the still larger number in all parts of the country with whom his editorial name is a synonym for courtesy, consistency, and honor.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK FOR 1871. By FREDERICK MARTIN. MACMILLAN & Co. 1871.

The value of this publication is now generally known. To political men, journalists, or students of contemporary history, in whatever walk of life they may be found, Mr. MARTIN's work is simply indispensable. It brings together more information than any other manual of the kind ever published. The Government and resources of every country in the globe are described, and a thousand details are given which might, but for this volume, involve a search of hours through scores of books. It is eight years ago since Mr. MARTIN began publishing his *Year-Book*, and he has introduced improvements into it every year, so that it may be said to be almost perfect now. We have tested it in many ways, and found it answer satisfactorily in each one. We can, therefore, honestly commend it to all our readers, and especially to those who take an active interest in the discussion of public affairs.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS. 1870. With Maps. MACMILLAN & Co.: New-York and London. 1871.

The *Daily News* has certainly outstripped all its competitors in the fullness and variety of its war correspondence, and it has felt the benefit of its enterprise in a measure of prosperity which it scarcely ever enjoyed before. The *Daily News* was singularly lucky in its selection of war correspondents—it seems to have found young men, and they have cast into the shade the veteran Dr. RUSSELL, as well as the other correspondents of the London *Times*. The letters of these gentlemen have a permanent value, and in this volume many of them are brought together, and illustrated by means of excellent maps. People who mean to collect histories of the war cannot do better than begin with this book. Now is the time to do it, for such collections are apt to grow very scarce after a few years' interval. Another great recommendation of this work is that the letters have been introduced or connected together by a running history of the war, so that we have a perfect narrative of events down to the close of December last. The book might have been entitled "A History of the War, from June to December," without promising more than it gives. The story is complete in itself, and ought to find its way into every library.

A TEXT BOOK OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC. By GEORGE F. BARKER, M. D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale College. New-Haven: CHARLES C. CHATFIELD & Co. 1870.

In this work Prof. BARKER has incorporated the latest discoveries in chemical science, and brought its history down to a later period than any manual of the kind has yet attempted. His aim, as he says in the preface, has been to "present the principles of the science as they are held by the best chemists of the day, upon a new plan of treatment, which the author has found simple and satisfactory in his own teaching." The plan of the work is very clear and simple, it is illustrated with numerous diagrams, and altogether it is calculated to prove of the greatest possible service to students.

—The *Aldine* continues to be the handsome and attractive monthly which its publishers, Messrs. SUTTON & Co., have made it from the first issue. The February number contains one of DORE's best illustrations of DANTE, "At the River," a striking and effective picture; a portrait of GEORGE OPDYKE, with a biographical sketch of that gentleman; a charming group, "As a Hen Gathereth her Chickens;" "The Stolen Child," by SCHLESINGER, a picturesque view of Spanish gypsy life; LEROUX's statue, "Somnolence," and other illustrations. The literary contents of the number, including a paper on "College Libraries," by CHARLES H. BRIGHAM, merit also a word of commendation.

Recent Outrages in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Union, Feb. 14.

We are again compelled to chronicle one of the worst outrages that ever blackened the annals of crime. On Sunday night last, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a body of armed men, variously estimated at from 500 to 800, entered the town of Unionville, proceeded to the Jail, overawed the Jailor and his assistant or assistants, opened the Jail, and took therefrom ten prisoners confined therein, all colored, on charge of the murder of NAT. STEVENS; took them, together with the Jailor, to a place about one mile distant from the town, called the "hanging-ground," shot six to death, and hung two more, while the other two were either spirited away or escaped.

Not only from Union, but also from Abbeville and York, come tidings of this same inhuman barbarity. We have refrained from the advocacy of stringent measures, sharing in the belief, with many others, that the citizens would use due diligence to protect themselves against these outrages, but we couch no longer. We demand, in the name of an outraged people; in the name of law and order; in the name of all that man holds dear in this world—life, property, home and family—that the United States Government immediately send us sufficient force into these upper counties to enforce order and punish marauders and murderers.

PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.

The Agricultural Out-Look—Downfall of Commercial Fertilizers—Cotton vs. Corn—A Small Crop of the Former—Poverty of the People—Coming Agricultural Convention—Artificial Ice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

The universal scarcity of money, the severe distress and heavy pecuniary losses on the year's operations, which are to be found in sad prominence wherever one goes in this region, are attributed with singular unanimity to the erroneous system and calculations which were adopted last year; and if there be any confidence to be placed in the sincerity of repentance, the farmers will carefully shun the errors of 1870, seeking, by the prudence of 1871, to retrieve their losses, and turn adversity to profitable use. I have not seen a single planter this year who has not resolved to diminish the area of his cotton from one-third to a half, and to increase by that much the extent of his cultivation of provision crops. Had the capitulation of Paris and the prospect of peace caused, as was confidently expected, a rise in the price of cotton, I think it very probable that the present resolution would have been materially modified, but as prices have really weakened since the crowning triumph of the new Kaiser, and as the weekly cotton receipts at the ports increase instead of falling off, the chances are that the area planted in cotton this season will be very much smaller than last year, and that the crop of 1871 will be still smaller in proportion, as in the vast majority of cases no commercial fertilizers will be bought, and thus the yield per acre will be reduced at least one-third. The time for "pitching the crop," that is, for deciding how much land shall be devoted to corn, how much to cotton, &c., is now at hand, and I am satisfied from my own observation in several counties, and from reliable information received from many others, first, that the cotton crop will be fully one-third less in number of acres planted; second, that provision crops will be largely extended; and third, that the use of artificial manures will be the exception this year, instead of being the rule, as it was last year. Twelve months ago "the light wings of Zephyr" were really oppressed with the "perfume" of every imaginable "nitrogenous" compound from decomposed fish downward in the scale of stench. The corporate authorities of all the large towns passed ordinances prohibiting the storage of guanos within the corporate limits, imposing heavy penalties in case of violation of the law, and as you traveled on the cars, you had to keep your handkerchief to your nose whenever you reached a depot, to exclude the pungent odors of the hundreds of ammoniated superphosphates which wrestled with each other for the supremacy in stench. Now you may travel with continuously pure air. The dealers and agents are chop-fallen and despondent, and though they are eloquent in the praise of their several mixtures, and are willing to sell on "liberal terms to suit the times," the planters heed not the voice of the charmer. The reason of this, as I have already stated, is want of money.

POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Never since the surrender of the Confederate armies have I seen the people so poor and distressed as they are now. Never have I known so little money in the country, and never have I known it so hard to borrow money. The cotton crop of 1870-71 was immense. It has far exceeded what the most sanguine expected. But it cost an immense sum to make and gather it. Labor was hired with cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, and with a belief that it would not fall below that price. Thousands of tons of fertilizers were bought and applied lavishly to the land at an average rate of $75 per ton cash, and $85 to $90 on credit. All the meat, most of the corn, hay, &c., needed to feed men and beasts, were bought at the highest prices, either for cash or on credit, with ruinously high rates of interest added. When the laborers were recompensed, and the guano, meat, corn, hay, interest, &c., paid out of the cotton sold at 10 cents or 11 cents per pound, many a planter found that he had lost money, and many and many one found that he had not made a cent, while not a few having lost stock, implements, and everything but the land, have been compelled to abandon their farms altogether, being unable to raise money to carry on another year's operations. The Homestead and Relief laws have done a great deal to destroy credit. No mortgage or lien is now of much value in face of a two thousand dollar, gold, realty, and a one thousand dollar, gold, personalty, for a homestead. The result is that, in cases within my personal knowledge, persons have only been able to raise money to farm this year by conveying their property in fee to the parties making the advance. As another proof of the poverty of the people, I would point to the number of cases where men have allowed policies of insurance on their lives which they had kept up for years, to lapse from absolute inability to pay the premiums or to raise the money. It is a stupid delusion to suppose that the cotton crop of 1871 can be "a very large one." Either the man who says so knows nothing about it, and errs from absolute ignorance, or knowing, he states what he believes to be untrue.

BUSINESS WRETCHEDLY DULL.

Business of every sort is as dull as it can well be without positive stagnation. Except in the necessaries of life there is nothing doing. Luxuries are "nominal," and even comforts are "flat, with a decreasing demand." Ask the guano-dealers, the dry-goods drummers, the insurance agents, whether the picture I have drawn is true or exaggerated.

COMING AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Agricultural Convention, composed of representatives of all the agricultural societies in Georgia, will meet here on the 22d inst. It will be a very large and intelligent body of men, and several important subjects will be submitted to it for discussion. An effort will be made to secure the necessary legislation for the gift of the old public buildings at Milledgeville to the Agricultural Society, and a sufficient money grant annually to found and carry on an Agricultural College. The question of immigration of laborers will be considered, and attention drawn to the great success which has attended the introduction of Swedes into middle Georgia. It is expected that over four hundred of the leading agriculturists will be present, and a full attendance is expected, since the railroads have agreed to carry delegates here and return free of charge. Were the railroad companies less liberal, I should not look for so large an attendance. The official term of Hon. BENJ. C. YANCEY as President of the State Agricultural Society will expire on the 22d, and Gen. ALFRED H. COLQUITT will be inaugurated as his successor.

A GENUINE "BIG FAILURE."

Within the past week there has took place here all the excitement of a "big failure," an absconding, swindling, &c. An individual who came here this year from a neighboring village, and established himself as a cotton-buyer, absquatulated between sundown and sun-up, victimizing the banks and merchants to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars. Nothing has been heard of his whereabouts, though the parties he has "left behind" are most earnest in their inquiries.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

We are about to have an Artificial Ice Company established here with a capital of $50,000, which is to supply limitless quantities of ice colder than any at the North Pole for a merely nominal sum. Whoever is doomed to spend the Summer and Fall in Macon will receive this announcement with sincere joy. QUONDAM.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Broadway Muddle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considerable notoriety has been given to the proceedings lately completed for the widening of Broadway, and many charges have been made touching the awards which were given to various parties for the property taken for the public use in that matter.

These charges are limited to several parcels of property, and no attempt has been made to show that the balance of the property-holders are in any way connected with these charges.

As appears from the final report of the Commissioners, there were 253 plots taken by the City, for many of which two or three awards were made, so as to cover the loss and damage of the lessees as well as the owners of the fee.

It is in behalf of this great body of persons affected by this improvement, against whom not the slightest suspicion attaches, that I address you this communication.

For many years this scheme of widening Broadway has been advocated, and property-owners have hesitated to improve their lots while the uncertainty lasted, and especially has this been the case since the passage of the act in question.

By reference to the laws of 1869 it appears that this act was passed on the 17th day of May of that year, now nearly two years ago, during all of which time no owner of property could feel himself safe in doing anything toward the improvement of his lots.

Now that the matter is completed, and the report of the Commissioners has been presented to the Court and confirmed, and the interests of all parties have been fixed, the Legislature steps in and proposes in the coolest manner to destroy all further opportunity to the owners of property to improve their lots, and revive the unsettled and unhappy condition of affairs by repealing the act in question, notwithstanding the law says in the most explicit manner that "the report, when so confirmed, shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., as upon the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in and entitled unto the said lands, &c., and upon all other persons whomsoever."

Could language be more plain? Can there be any question that these words do not mean exactly what they say? And yet the Legislature proposes to override this clear provision of the statute by repealing the act under which these proceedings were taken.

In order, however, to remove all misconception, the act proceeds to define what are the rights and interests of the City and the property-owners, by providing "that on such final confirmation of such report by the Court, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York shall become and be seized in fee of all the said lands and premises." And the act further provides that "thereupon the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any person or persons acting under their authority, may immediately or at any time thereafter take possession of the same or any part or parts thereof without any suit or proceeding at law for that purpose."

It certainly would seem from this that the rights of all parties became fixed as of the date of the confirmation of the report, and upon authority such also seems to be the construction given to these most extraordinary provisions in the acts for the opening and laying out of streets.

In the case of HAWKINS *vs.* The Trustees of the Village of Rochester, (1 Wend., p. 53,) the Court held that "when a sum of money is awarded as damages to an individual in such a proceeding, he acquires a vested right to it, which it is not in the power of the trustees to defeat by discontinuing the proceedings."

In the case of The People *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, (4 Barb., p. 64,) the Court held that "where damages sustained by the owners of land taken for the improvement of a public highway under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature have been assessed by a jury, and the verdicts of the jury have been laid before the Board of Supervisors, who have liquidated and settled the amount of the damages due to the land-owners respectively pursuant to the statute, such land-owners have a vested right to the sums awarded to them respectively for such damages, and that such right will not be divested by a subsequent repeal of the statute under which the damages were assessed."

This case, it will be perceived, goes to the whole length of holding that the proposed repeal of the Broadway act would be inoperative and void.

The language of the learned Judge (BARCULO) who decided this case, in another part of the opinion, is equally emphatic. He says: "When the Supervisors liquidated the damages, the relators obtained a vested right to the sums awarded to them respectively. It was a right as clear and as valid as if they had held bonds against the county for those amounts. It was a right which could be sold, assigned and transferred."

In fact, to my own personal knowledge, such has been the case with awards made on Broadway. Awards have been sold, assigned and transferred, and the parties dealing with the same upon the faith of the final and conclusive character of these proceedings would be practically without remedy.

The distinguished Chancellor KENT held the same views in the case of The Corporation of New-York *vs.* MAPES, reported in 6 JOHNSON's *Chancery Reports*, at page 49, where he uses the following language: "On the confirmation of the report of the Commissioner's rights then become acquired and vested in the parties respectively, the Corporation become seized, and may take possession of the land, and the individual owners become entitled to the damages assessed."

Did we need any further authority that the rights of the City and the owners of the property become fixed on the confirmation of the report, we might quote from the learned and instructive opinion of Chief-Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts, in the case of HARRINGTON *vs.* The County Commissioners of Berkshire, (22 Pickering, 263,) or from the still more elaborate opinion of Chief-Justice MARSHALL in the case of Dartmouth College *vs.* WOODWARD (4 Wheaton, 518.)

It is in the face of such authorities as these that certain members of the Legislature have driven through the Assembly, under the lash of party discipline, a bill for the repeal of the Broadway act, and now that they find themselves met with these difficulties, it is rumored that the bill will be killed in the Senate, where it was first introduced, and another bill substituted for it, under which the Supreme Court will be authorized, nay, compelled, to send the report back to the Commissioners for revision.

What they cannot do directly they propose to do indirectly, but any such action, or any action whatever, will only lead the City to endless litigation. These gentlemen should not forget that part of this property is owned by parties resident in New-Jersey, and in the event of any such interference by the Legislature, suits will be instituted for the collection of the awards in the United States Courts, where the power of the Supreme Court of our State will be powerless to aid them. If the worst comes to the worst, all the awards can be assigned to non-residents, and similar suits commenced, and in the end the City will be compelled to pay every one of these awards with interest and costs.

Such a bill must be presented to the Governor for his signature, and it would be well for him to remember his letter to the Common Council in the matter of the opening of Church-street, where, I believe, JOSEPH C. SKADEN, the father-in-law of Senator TWEED, was one of the Commissioners, as well as one of the appraisers on Broadway. In that communication he instructed the august body to whom it was addressed, to the effect that the order of confirmation was final and conclusive upon the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City, and that they were seized in fee of the property taken.

It is well in this case not to lose sight of the fact that the act is not only one directing the opening of the street, but that it first directs maps to be made and filed by the Commissioners of Central Park, showing the width, course and boundaries of Broadway as laid out by them, and when so filed, to be final and conclusive as to those boundaries, and then establishes the street as so laid out as one of the streets of New-York, and finally closes and discontinues all those portions of the present street which are not within the lines of the new street.

Can it be supposed that those parties who acquired rights to the portions thus closed and discontinued, as is the case with all the owners of the lots on the east side of Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth streets, can be again divested of this right?

It is contended by the counsel for these parties that immediately upon the closing and discontinuance of that portion of Broadway the fee in the same reverted to the adjacent owners, and such seems to be the law.

A repeal of the act for the acquisition of the property on the west side of the street would thus practically close Broadway between those streets, if this view could be sustained, as it is claimed it can.

In conclusion, I have to say that as no act can be done without a sufficient motive existing for it, the present movement can, it seems to me, have but two or three solutions;—either the parties controlling this class of legislation desire, by giving an uncertainty to the future of Broadway, to purchase the awards now made to owners of property at a merely nominal sum, and then make two profits—if the current rumors as to their instrumentality in increasing these awards have any foundation; or they desire to get control of property adjacent to and having a front on the new street for merely nominal sums. Possibly, the [illegible] Water Supply bill may have something to do with this recent legislation. The immense treasure which may be spent under the [illegible] of Public Works may in some way be interfered with by reason of a lack of funds in the City treasury, if the awards on Broadway are to be paid out of the moneys now in it before the act receives legislative sanction.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Bullion and the Cost of Refining.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of the 12th inst. contains a reply to the communication on the cost of refining bullion at the United States Assay Office. I learn from it that the Director of the Mint has not refused a reduction of the refining charges, but has only postponed action on the subject for a few weeks, for two reasons: The first—that this is not a proper time to make a change—is found in a bill now before Congress, likely soon to become a law, and which vests the Director's powers in this matter in another officer in Washington. I respectfully suggest that the Mint bill has been up before without becoming a law, it being of little public importance as long as coin does not circulate among the people. It is apparently framed for the benefit of private parties, and of a pretty well defined "Mint Ring." While it contains no provision for international coinage, nor for the issue by the Government of coin certificates upon deposit of fine gold bars, with a deduction for coinage charge, it aims at the depreciation of silver by demonetizing it. It makes the Government dependent upon private parties for the refining of bullion, reserving to it only the privilege of afterward coining it and furnishing the alloy—both for nothing; and it vests all powers in a political Mint Bureau in Washington with an itinerant Director and suite. I believe that bill, if properly understood, cannot pass, except by being appended to some appropriation bill during the last days of the session.

The second reason assigned by the Director for postponing a reduction of charges is based upon some experiments on a certain chlorine process, the invention of a Mr. MILLER, who had to come all the way from Australia to try it at the Mint. The economy of the process, to say the least, is doubtful. According to a circular of the inventor which I saw about two years ago, it is applicable only (if at all) for gold of high fineness such as found in Australia, and it is of no value for the refining of gold of our average fineness nor of silver. By the formation of chloride of silver, a pretty volatile substance at high temperatures, a loss of metal is almost unavoidable, and that will, I fear, materially increase the cost of refining and the wastage account of the Mint. The silver, in order to separate the gold which it usually contains, will have to be refined by a different process, and I can assure the Director that the test reverberatory furnace recently introduced in the Mint—an apparatus of very questionable novelty—will not answer that purpose. Nor can the silver, by any process, be refined cheaper than in the United States Assay Office, because it is there converted into fine silver without expense by being used as a material for the refining of gold.

I think the Mint law can take its course, and the experiments can be tried at the Mint without interfering with the prompt execution of an existing law, and I hope the Director, on reconsideration, will come to the same conclusion, and at once reduce the refining charges of the New-York Assay Office to the cost for materials and labor. Economy would even demand the transfer of the Philadelphia bullion to New-York for refining. Economy (!) has stopped the Government refining in San Francisco, and transferred it to a private concern, at the rate of eight cents per ounce for all gold over 750 fine, and as the United States Assay Office can refine the same kind of bullion for two and one half cents per ounce, I think it sound economy to stop that contract, and send that bullion to New-York. The difference of five and a half cents per ounce will suffice many times for the expense of transportation. C. H. S.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The New-Hamburg Disaster—Defense of the People of the Village.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the undersigned, citizens of New-Hamburg, ask you, as an act of justice due the inhabitants of this village, to publish this statement as a vindication of our honesty and humanity. This village has been unfortunate in not only being the place where the appalling railroad slaughter occurred, but we have been outrageously slandered by the asperse reports sent to the New-York dailies. We do not charge the reporters of intentionally accusing us of brutality in the treatment of the dead bodies taken from the wrecked train, or of stealing their property, but do think they should take more pains to ascertain the truth before sending to their respective papers such defamatory reports.

The fact beyond a shadow of a doubt is, that all the bodies recovered from the wreck were taken from the water by the citizens of this village and vicinity, and all the property belonging to them that was saved was rescued by them, the citizens. The corpses were not treated inhumanly. One was drawn over the broken ice with a rope by two strangers to this place, who were understood to be employes of the railroad. They were evidently drunk, and the solemnity of the occasion only prevented them from being ducked in the river, for it was they who made disgraceful remarks on the female apparel as it was taken out of the water. This body, as soon as it could be got to ice that would bear, was taken possession of by those of the villagers who were caring for the victims, and treated as tenderly as if a brother or friend, as all the bodies were. If you could have seen the tears in the eyes of those strong men as they tenderly handled the corpses, you would believe that they had some little heart. The accusation of plundering the bodies and wreck we deny in toto. Not one resident of this village was seen to take anything of value. One report said that half of the houses of this village were furnished from the wreck. The smart individual who wrote that report certainly must have had a very correct idea of the amount of furniture that could be taken from one sleeping-coach with one-half burned to a coal, and the other half buried six feet under water. There can be no doubt but he has a chimerical imagination. The facts are that, as the trains arrived from both north and south, all the vampires and human vultures that could raise money enough to pay their fare came here to steal. There was not much stolen, but all that was stolen was taken by them. Some even from your virtuous City were recognized by detectives, and the villains were clothed in farmer's attire. So even you have some slightly-dishonest people; we may have, but if we have, they were restrained by the presence of those who would know and mark them. Had there been any wounded, there is not a house but would have been thrown open to receive them, as those passengers on the unfortunate train who remained in the village until morning can testify.

(Signed,) Wm. G. Ferris, Wm. B. Millard, John P. Millard, H. J. Bates, W. J. Bogardus, C. F. Hasbrook, Elias Brower, Wm. P. Drake, Walter Bennett, J. W. Myers, R. H. Sackrider, Peter Lawson, William E. Westervelt, W. J. Ballard.

NEW-HAMBURG, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The management of this road, with reference to the safety of passengers' lives, may be inferred from the following fact, to which others even more reprehensible could be added: About ten days since, as the 4½ P. M. train had just cleared Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, at full speed, and when opposite the depot, alongside of which a mass of rock is being removed to make way for a new railroad track, a blast was exploded of several pieces, large and small, and struck the sides and roof of several cars filled with affrighted passengers. One of these hit the car in which the writer and his daughter were seated below the window, doing no damage beyond intense alarm; others fell on the roof. It seemed miraculous that none passed through horizontally, or fell in front of the wheels, in which latter case there must have been a catastrophe. It seems scarcely credible that this hazardous operation, within a few yards of passing trains, is permitted, without reference to them, the probability of danger being practically ignored. If such unprincipled remissness is the order of management on this road, the destruction of human life that results is not accidental but murderous.

A SEVEN-YEARS' COMMUTER
On the Hudson River Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

There is a "[illegible] Hall" in Portland, Me.

Holt County, Mo., advertises for a school teacher with plenty of muscle.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention is to be held at Lansing on the 21st inst.

Maine yet complains greatly of a lack of water.

There was a very heavy fall of rain in portions of Alabama and Georgia last week.

A Montreal man has been fined $2 for an aggravated assault upon a man who interfered to prevent his beating his sister.

A Pennsylvania chemist proposes to evolve diamonds from petroleum. All the rival chemists make light of it.

A woman in Hudson, Mich., who cruelly whipped a colored orphan, has been fined $100 and sent to jail for sixty days.

Boston is jubilant whenever it hears that one of its florists has received an order from New-York.

A household servant in Montreal completed, on Thursday last, her twenty-first year of service in the same family.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire have failed in their efforts to persuade the Labor Reformers to withdraw their candidate for Governor, and vote for the Democratic nominee.

A dog, which was shut up in a church, in Taunton, Mass., for five days, made sad havoc with the hymn-books in the vain search for something to appease the pangs of hunger.

Hon. JOSEPH W. COLBURN, a prominent citizen of Vermont, and treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, died on Friday, at the age of seventy-one years.

Some commotion has been caused in some Western cities by the publication of statistics from the census reports, giving the amount of real and personal property of large owners.

The wedding trip of a rural couple in Connecticut consisted of a ride into New-Haven in their own wagon, and then a trip over the street railroad from one end to the other and back again.

Hon. PETER CAUSEY, who was elected Governor of Delaware, by the Know-nothings, in 1854, died in Milford, on Friday morning. He was a man of unblemished character, and served as Governor four years.

A blast in a Vermont quarry, last week, in which seventeen kegs of powder were used, threw a block of marble forty feet long, thirty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, thirty feet, and broke it into innumerable pieces.

The United States steamer *Speedwell*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, is hereafter to coast along the eastern shore, to render aid to disabled vessels. She will carry twelve men, and is under the command of Lieut.-Commander GEORGE R. DURAND.

A far-western paper recently appeared with two columns blank, with the exception of this note: "By Telegraph—Special Dispatches to the Pacific *Tribune*. This is where the telegraphic news ought to be; but as we didn't receive any we can't put it here."

A new Chinese temple has just been finished in San Francisco. Before it was opened for worship a wooden figure of a horse, supposed to belong to the gate-keeper of hell, was burned, and afterward the effigy of the gate-keeper himself was set in flames, in order to keep the evil spirit away.

The last official act of Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, was to inform the Legislature of the death on the 4th inst. of Hon. DANIEL BRECK, an able and prominent citizen of the State, who had been a member of the General Assembly, Judge of the Appellate Court, and a Representative in Congress.

Hon. E. D. MANSFIELD lectured in Cincinnati, on Tuesday night, on "The Tendency of Society and Women," the lecture being for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Association of that city. He urged that the practice of law, in fact, the professions and employments of life generally, should be equally open to both sexes.

We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement that a Democratic editor out West declares that of course we don't want San Domingo, because it is only a big rock, situated south of Florida, in the Mediterranean Sea, being a hilly climate, and unable to support life with any degree of comfort.

A Wilmington paper, anticipating the elevation of the President of the State Senate to the Gubernatorial office, says, in its peculiarly mild way, that he will make such a Governor as North Carolina knew before the North belched forth its scum to fatten upon the South, and before the dregs of the Southern people rose to the surface to meet them.

The Portland *Oregonian* reminds a Democratic contemporary of the locally interesting fact that the United States Government is expending more money each year in Oregon, (over and above the postal receipts,) to supply the people of the State with mails, than it is receiving back under the system of internal taxation. This is the way, it says, that Oregon is being "ruined" by the Government.

A negro who sued a Chicago saloon-keeper for $2,500 damages, for putting him out of his saloon after his refusal to comply with a request to leave, has been awarded one cent. The Court instructed the jury that the proprietor had the legal right to remove the plaintiff from his restaurant by force, without giving any reason therefor, if the plaintiff refused or neglected to go when requested.

At a dinner-party in Montreal, the other day, a hasty and ill-tempered guest, forgetful of the courtesy due to his host, struck one of the waiters. Another guest interfered, and this gentleman being unfortunately mistaken for a waiter by a friend of the other guest, was attacked by him, and a free fight among the four ensued, to the consternation of the rest of the company. In a short time the waiter was ejected, the identity in one case established, and the dinner was concluded without further disturbance.

An up-country paper, two weeks ago, asked its readers: "Has there been a clandestine marriage in town during the past week? Madame Rumor whispers softly as yet." After the whole community had speculated upon the mysterious affair for a week, and at least five couples had been pointed out as undoubtedly the parties alluded to, this vile newspaper came out and said that the item had no foundation whatever, and "was only given publicity in order to bring before our people a forcible illustration of the fact that we are prone, as a people, to gossip."

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, has vetoed a bill extending the time to be devoted to road duty in one of the counties from six days per annum to ten. He makes a point thus: If the planter of the old time could not, with his power to fall back on the resources of his capital, afford to spare for road duty more than six days' labor of his slave, the free laborer, who is now the master of the former slave, having no capital whatever to fall back on, cannot afford to spare ten days' labor for road duty in presence of the inexorable law which makes the labor of his hands the measure of the food of his children.

At a social party in the Town Hall of Oldtown, Me., a few nights ago, a young lady, who wished to get a better view of the dancers, attempted to lift herself by a lamp-bracket affixed to the gallery, when its fastenings gave way, and the three lamps upon it were dashed in pieces on the floor. The kerosene spread over a considerable area and ignited. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, which might have resulted fatally to some present had not a young man leaped from the gallery, regardless of the height, torn off his overcoat, and, throwing it upon the burning oil, extinguished the flames. Several other gentlemen hastened to his aid, and with the putting out of the fire, the excitement subsided.

CHINA.

Completion of the North Saddle Light-House—Chung How at Canton—English Opinion of the American Consul's Civilities—The Indemnity for the Tien-tsin Massacre—Cause of the Expulsion of the Germans from Saigon—The New United States Consul at Hong Kong—Fearful Accident at Canton—Piracy at Newchwang, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1870.

An important undertaking has recently been completed in the neighborhood of Shanghai, the "North Saddle" Light-house having at length been added to the list of effective beacons on the coast. The island, whence the most powerful light in China now sheds its friendly rays, over a circle of which the radius is some twenty-three miles, is distant eighty-three miles from Shanghai, and lies directly in the route usually adopted by ship-masters when making that port, the shorter cut by Gutzlaff Island presenting many dangers. The lantern is 273 feet above the sea level, and is not obscured in any direction. Navigators in these waters speak highly of the increased facilities given by this light for making a safe passage.

CHUNG HOW AT CANTON.

Before embarking in the European mail, the now notorious CHUNG HOW paid a visit to Canton, first of all forwarding to the Superintendent of our local Police the sum of fifty dollars, as compensation for the protective service rendered to him by that body during his stay in this colony. This munificent gift (!) was, very naturally returned to the donor. His visit to the "City of Rams" was hardly a success. A correspondent of the *China Mail* writes upon it in the following strain:

"The Cantonese thought very little of CHUNG. At first they were of opinion that he was as much to be blamed for the Tien-tsin massacre as the man in the moon; but now their tone has entirely changed, and they are impressed with the idea that he is not the devil they took him to be. The propriety of the acting American Consul paying a visit to a person whose name has become a by-word seems questionable, yet this he has done. With his thorough knowledge of Chinese language, it is, however, to be hoped that the visit of the reverend Consul will not be altogether barren of some good result; he must have doubtless succeeded in impressing upon the mind of the benighted heathen at least the grand principle of Christianity, viz., to do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

THE INDEMNITY FOR THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The indemnity for the Tien-tsin massacre as computed by the Chinese, appears to have been accepted by the French Minister, Mons. DE ROCHECHOUART, two hundred and fifty thousand taels having been paid over to him by the Customs Administrations of Canton and Shanghai. His action has given rise to much unfavorable comment among foreigners of all nationalities, as it tends to make the Provincial Chinese believe that "blood money" will cover the perpetration of any outrage. It is to be hoped that he will simply hold the amount as a deposit or guarantee of the good faith of the officials. He is pretty roundly abused, poor man, but, after all, his position is most delicate. With no properly constituted Government to whom he can appeal, he naturally feels that threats are useless, and deems it best to take all he can get, trusting to the chapter of accidents to put matters all right in the end.

THE EXPULSION OF THE GERMANS FROM SAIGON.

The expulsion of the Germans from Saigon has given rise to very strong feeling in this community, and the French are spoken of in terms the reverse of complimentary. According to a story which is going the rounds the origin of the severe measure taken against them is as follows: A young German writing to his mother shortly after the commencement of hostilities, gave various interesting particulars of the French colony, and remarked that its annexation by Prussia would materially conduce to the benefit of German interests in these seas. I do not know authoritatively how the French authorities learned the contents of the letter, but presume it was opened in transit. It seems to have been innocent enough for all political purposes, the German commanders knowing a great deal more already than the writer set forth. But the Governor of Saigon pronounced it "rank treason," and every German was ordered to quit forthwith. The agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte was dealt with in a peculiarly harsh manner, being packed off without even being allowed time to arrange a transfer of his agency. He was accused of having made an "unseemly gesture" after reading a letter from the French Admiral in presence of the expelled Germans. This he positively denies, but the denial was not accepted. Public sympathy is, of course, with the agent.

THE NEW UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Mr. BAILEY, the new United States Consul, arrived here on the 5th inst., and took over charge from his predecessor, Col. GOULDING. Few Consuls have been more popular here than this latter gentleman, and it is to be hoped that the courtesy and geniality exhibited by him will be equally apparent in the conduct of his successor in office. It seems a pity that just as an official has began to "know the ropes" he should be removed to make way for another, equally able no doubt, but an entire stranger to that complicated machinery known as colonial law.

A SAD ACCIDENT AT CANTON.

An accident at Canton has attracted considerable attention among the native population. The foreign settlement of Shameen is built on an artificial island, separated from the mainland by a canal, across which two or three bridges were built by the British engineers, under whose supervision the island was filled in. A few days since a Chinese house on the native side of the canal caught fire, and two fire-engines took up their position on one of these bridges, the better to command the burning building. The bridge was crowded with natives working at the engines with considerable zeal and effect, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, the trestlework gave way, and engines and men were precipitated into the canal. Some were crushed beneath the engines, and many more beneath the huge timbers of the structure, while others were drowned before help could be extended to them. It is computed that there were from eighty to one hundred persons on the bridge when it collapsed, few of whom escaped with their lives. Eighteen corpses only have thus far been recovered, but several yet remain beneath the *débris* at the bottom of the canal. The fabric having been constructed by British engineers, advantage is, of course, taken of the fact by the anti-foreign agitators of the city, and considerable ill-feeling has, in consequence, been manifested, though happily, as yet, confined to words.

Piracy in China waters is still the order of the day when opportunity offers. On the 18th of last month the *Ellon Castle*, British bark, was wrecked on the bar at Newchwang, and was immediately boarded by some 400 pirates. Thanks to the prompt assistance of the British gun-boat *Grasshopper*, they were driven off, but not until she had fired several blank charges, and loaded with ball in anticipation of a brush which the scoundrels, however, declined. It is well that masters of vessels be aware of the danger they thus run in the event of grounding off the coast.

FATSHAN.

FROM FOREIGN FILES.

Mr. Graves, M. P., on the Alabama Claims.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. R. GRAVES, M. P., who recently returned from a tour in the United States, made some important observations upon the question of the *Alabama* claims. In moving that the annual report of the Council of the Chamber be adopted, Mr. GRAVES said: The effects of this war will probably be to induce nations to rely more on themselves, and I hope in our case it will suggest the desirability of consolidating our strength and our resources, by bringing into closer union our colonial possessions with the mother country, and it may also induce England to cultivate more intimate relations with that nation across the Atlantic which shares with us a community of race, of language and of interest. Speaking from recent experience, I have never seen anywhere witnessed stronger proofs of attachment to England than I manifested in the Dominion of Canada, and so far from separation being thought of by the great bulk of the people of Canada with whom I came in contact, it was scouted with indignation; and as to the United States, I am satisfied it is in our power to establish with them a warm and permanent friendship. With very rare exceptions, confined very much to the alien population, I found, wherever I went, below a thin outer crust of hurt feelings, a solid stratum of good feeling, coupled with a strong desire to cultivate the closest relations, if we would but show a desire to strengthen and reciprocate these feelings of good-will. I am led to make these passing allusions to our relations with the United States by reference in the report the *Alabama* claims. I conclude that the non-interference at present recommended arises from a belief that the Government is sufficiently alive to the desirability of closing these up, and that no useful action can at the moment be taken, rather than from a desire on the part of the Chamber to take a less interest in an equitable and honorable settlement of these differences of opinion. With this view of the matter I am inclined to agree, and if the distinguished officer whose presence we hope soon to welcome among us bears, as I have reason to believe he does, proposals consonant with justice and moderation, I have the strongest hopes that we shall speedily see this *Alabama* controversy take its place among the things of the past.

The Duke of Aumale's Electoral Address.

The Duke of AUMALE has issued the following address to the constituencies, by which he was invited to stand as a candidate for the National Assembly:

MESSIEURS LES ELECTEURS: Four months ago several of your members offered me their votes. I know not whether it will be your pleasure to give them to me at the present moment. I cannot, beside, speak to you as fully, as freely as I would wish, and I must sink in my heart all the feelings with which it overflows. I do not even know if these few lines will be seen by you. I shall strive, however, to make them reach you; for to those who would still wish to choose me to represent them in the National Assembly I believe I ought to give some explanations on two capital questions which will be placed before this Assembly—the question of peace or war, and the constitutional question. On the first point, as I had no share of responsibility, direct or indirect, in the events or the acts which have produced the war and the actual situation, I have a right to stipulate my entire liberty of appreciation or of reserve. I am further authorized in doing so by the inaction which has been imposed upon me, when I urgently claimed the right of fighting for my country. On the second point I will explain myself with complete sincerity. When I consider the situation of France, her history, her traditions, the events of the last years, I am struck with the advantage which a constitutional monarchy presents. I believe it can respond to the legitimate aspirations of a democratic society and guarantee, with order and security, every kind of progress and of liberty. It is with a mixture of filial pride and of patriotic sorrow that I compare France in her actual state with what she was under the reign of my father. As to this opinion, I have a right to hold it as a man, and as a citizen I believe it my duty to express it; but I do not mingle with it any spirit of party, any exclusive tendency. In my sentiments, in my past, in the traditions of my family, I find nothing which separates me from the Republic. If it be under this form that France wishes freely and definitively to constitute her Government, I am ready to bow before her sovereignty, and I will remain her faithful servant. Whether it be a Constitutional Monarchy or Liberal Republic, it is by political probity, patience, a spirit of concord, abnegation, that we can save, reconstitute, regenerate France. These are the sentiments which animate me.

The Emperor William's Daily Life.

A German publication, the *Soldier's Friend*, gives the following account of the Emperor WILLIAM's daily routine:

"His Majesty usually rises at 7 o'clock, in Summer frequently much earlier, in Winter sometimes later. He never sleeps but in his own campaign bed, which is carried to all reviews and military manœuvres which he attends. If there is already a bed in the room where he stays, it is taken out and the campaign bed substituted. The latter consists of an iron frame; it is only a foot high, and has but little furniture. In raw weather the King wears his cloak. Only a small pocket watch is hung up by the wall near this simple couch, this being a favorite *souvenir* with which the King was presented in 1814, on accompanying his Royal father in a journey to Neufchatel and through Switzerland. At a previously fixed, or otherwise at the ordinary time, if the King has not already rung, two attendants enter the room. On days when there is to be a battle this occurs at a very early hour, as at Sadowa, where he was awoke at 4 A. M., and at Gravelotte, where he was awoke at 3, for the King likes to be present at the marching out of the troops. If this is not necessary, dispatches, &c., are laid on the table where the King drinks coffee, so that they come immediately into his hands. The King as soon as he rises dresses from head to foot, and remains dressed the whole day, merely unbuttoning his overcoat if he is alone in his room or receives only persons on his suite. When other persons are received he always appears with buttoned overcoat, as also when he steps up to a window to watch troops marching by, or if he knows that military persons can see him. On returning from journeys and reviews, or from a battle, he changes his linen, but entirely dresses again. A dressing-gown, slippers, or any other domestic luxury which almost every independent man allows himself at home the King has never used, even during indisposition or sickness. The King opens all his letters himself, without exception; even during serious illness they must be opened in his presence. He sorts them. On a first perusal he makes signs or marginal comments on them. These signs have a fixed signification, and the officials into whose hands they come know how to deal with them. All letters destined for the Berlin Ministry go back thither; otherwise they are sent to the authorities at head-quarters. Everything goes on according to a regular method, and the King has really only one habit—that of working."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
20	Gillilan vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	143	Oneida Nat. Bank, of Utica, vs. Stokes, &c.
37	Boyle vs. Manice.	144	Ramsey vs. The Erie Railway Co.
110	Luling vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	145	Lewis vs. Freund.
116	Eising vs. Schreyer.	146	Moen vs. Lawrence.
34	Mundorff vs. Mundorff.	147	The N. J. Steam-boat Co. vs. McEntee.
123	Dennis vs. Billings.	148	Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.
128	Casoni vs. Bee.	149	Williams vs. Anthony
129	Foster vs. The Townsend Manuf. Co.	150	Muhlenbrinch vs. Mc-Donough.
135	Schmidt vs. Levy.	51	Hognet vs. Neusbaum.
136	Seibecker vs. Levy.	52	Dunderdale vs. Earle.
138	Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co., of New-York.	53	Shapter vs. Kivlen.
142	Smith vs. Reynolds.	54	Strew vs. Frisbie.
		57	Lloyd vs. Sperling.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned till Feb. 23, 1871.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Hatch vs. Puegnet.	77	Eakin vs. Baxter.
2799	(Old)—Bleecker, et al., vs. Fordham	95	First National Bank, Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
235	(R.C.)—H. Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and Co. of New-York.	85	Corbett, et al., vs. Levy.
61	Shedd vs. Montgomery.	99	Lester vs. N. Y. Guar. and Indemnity Co.
33	Moses, et al., vs. Sylvester.	101	Emberson vs. Wicks.
35	Thurman vs. Reed.	103	Watson, et al., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
259	Crow vs. Hoboken Land and I. Co.	51	(R.C.)—Englervs.Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.
269½	Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.	31	Ferguson vs. Sayre et al.
41	Lanahan, et al., vs. Ayres et al.	97	Dever vs. Syms, et al.
21	Stedman, et al., vs. W. Trans. Co.	197	Waterbury vs. Hudson Gas-light Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
256	Brodie, &c., vs. Andrews et al.	268	Osgood et al., Rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
4	Freund vs. Freund et al.	270½	Wisser vs. Hatch et al.
2	Same vs. Same.	286	Burns vs. Graham.
34	Barstow et al. vs. Hansen.	42	(R. C.)—Covert vs. Chapman et al.
1752	(Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.	216½	Gardner vs. Jones.
1608	(Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.	244	(R. C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
128	Roach vs. Poznanskie.	246	(R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228	Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.	313	(R. C.)—Thomas et al. vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
240	Kenny et al. vs. Ives.	72½	Birnet vs. Sanderson.
264	Morton et al. vs. Haisey et al.	629½	Lamply, Adm'x, &c., vs. Clark.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Parts I. and II. adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
100	Hermes et al. vs. Blanck et al.	501	Foot vs. The Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.
532	McCaffil et al. vs. Peare.	510	Jardine vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
66	McCauley, Adm'x, vs. Gans et al.	533	Russel vs. Tilton.
247	Logan et al. vs. Crucy et al.	670	Asher vs. Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City.
136	Waring vs. Schultz.	557	Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
504	Kelly vs. Hack et al.	555	Atlantic Nav. Co. vs. Mitchell.
506	Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	249	Powers, Adm'x, vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
529	Lyons, inf't, by gd'n, vs. North.	636	Traphagen vs. Brueninghausen.
615	Cummings vs. Ayres.	569	Foster, Receiver, vs. Henry.
512	Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.	473	Durt et al. vs. Walker.
27	Goodenough Horse-shoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
543	Patzer vs. Frank et al.	644	Aulman vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
522	Sauer vs. Seventh-av. Railroad Co.	645	Same vs. Same.
49	Reimheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. Railroad Co.	652	Leporin vs. Landmann et al.
		660	Roe vs. Finnigan.
26	Sulzbacher vs. Lederer.	569	Foster, Receiver, vs. Henry.
544	Filene et al. vs. Harris	698	Mali et al. vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
518	De Riberon vs. De Gongue.	742	Brown vs. Wells.
643	Horton vs. McDonnell	747	Balls vs. Pfeiffer et al.

Held by Larremore J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
54	Krekeler vs. Ritter.	56	Schweitzer vs. Honish.
55	Thane vs. Ritter.	4	Fitch vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4581	Rosenfield vs. Grener.	5168	Altgeirn vs. Von Schoening.
4938	De Meza vs. Wicks.	5169	Rottner vs. Von Schoening.
5033	Reynolds vs. Wright.	5256	Thorp vs. Lowery.
5073	Havene vs. Gross.	5575	Watson vs. Slitter.
5113	Baldwin vs. H. and N. Y. Nav. Co.	5720	Sperling vs. Levy.
		—	Fitzgibbons vs. Hart.
5119	Harrison vs. Stuart.	—	Friedenberg vs. Mehl
5143	Whitfield vs. Hamilton.	—	Hess vs. Kahnweiler.
		5170	Corbert vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4980	Moses vs. Simons.	4974	Sloman vs. Howland.
5604	Rauh vs. Cohen.	4996	Meyer vs. Giles.
4944	Halle vs. Koerpel.	5171	Schwartz vs. Blum.
5166	Caverly vs. The Peabody Life Ins. Co.	5173	Feder vs. Corn.
		5174	Lediard vs. Daniels.
5756	Creutz vs. Kruger.	5175	Goodwin vs. Loewenberg.
1676	Leland vs. Leland.		
4869	Lewis vs. Bulkley.	5176	The A. O. of Hibernians vs. Gaynor.
4873	Fischer vs. Zerbst.		
4879	Legraine vs. Dodd.	5177	Talbert vs. Nye.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5117	Parker vs. Water.	5014	Strauss vs. Frank.
5475	Moody vs. Leverich.	5669	Luke vs. Selsan.
5613	Smith vs. Crook.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Edward Maloney; robbery.	8	The People vs. Harriet Perkins; false pretences.
2	The People vs. Edward Hoyt and John Kane; robbery.	9	The People vs. James Walsh; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Edward Riley; robbery.	10	The People vs. George H. Marshall, 2 cases; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. George Henderson; burglary.	11	The People vs. George Rice and Wallace Smith; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Chas. Reilly; burglary.	12	The People vs. Samuel Cann, George Ryan and Wallace Stewart; burglary.
6	The People vs. John Shaw, Jas. Clark and others; burglary.	13	The People vs. William H. Gayon; larceny from the person.
7	The People vs. Michael Donnelly; felonious assault and battery.	14	The People vs. John Godfrey; receiving stolen goods.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 132.—*The Ship Sapphire, &c., vs. The Emperor of the French, Napoleon III.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The opinion of the District Court below, where this cause was tried, states the facts of the case as follows: About 5 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23, 1867, a collision occurred in the harbor between the French transport *Euryale* and the American ship *Sapphire*. The French vessel had been anchored on the 14th by Capt. HARRISON, the Mare Island pilot. The *Sapphire* was anchored some four days subsequently. The distance between the two vessels when riding to the ebb-tide is variously estimated from a cable's length (ninety fathoms) to 250 yards, or about 125 fathoms. The answer avers that the distance was about 300 yards. The libel charges that the collision was caused by the dragging of the *Sapphire's* anchors, and that her officers and crew did not exercise proper care and diligence to prevent the occurrence or avert its consequences. The answer denies that the *Sapphire* dragged her anchors, and avers that the *Euyrale* ran into and collided with the *Sapphire*, without any fault on the part of the latter, and solely by reason of the fault of the officers of the *Euyrale*. It is admitted that at the time of, and for some hours before the collision, a gale of unusual violence from the south-east had prevailed. It is also averred in the answer that the *Sapphire* was moored in a south-easterly direction from the *Euryale*—she therefore lay dead to windward. It is also very clearly established by the proofs that the starboard bow of the *Sapphire* came in contact with the starboard side of the *Euryale*, near her main chains, the contested point being as to which vessel struck the other. The *Euryale* had about fifty-six fathoms of chain out to an anchor of nearly double the size usual for a vessel of her tonnage. The *Sapphire* had fifty fathoms of chain to an anchor not alleged to be in any respect insufficient. The testimony is conflicting, nor are the statements of either side in all respects consistent. Both vessels had a full complement of officers and men. The deck of the *Euryale* was in charge of a chef de division, a petty officer who commanded the watch of eight or ten men, and who was instructed to report to the officer on duty if anything occurred. Reports appear to have been made from time to time during the night, and the officer on duty came on deck on several occasions. The mates and crew of the *Sapphire* appear to have been on deck during the whole night, and up to the moment of collision.

After a careful examination of all the facts brought out in the evidence, the Court arrived at the conclusion that the *Sapphire* occasioned the collision by drifting down upon the *Euryale*. She was also found to be in fault in occupying a berth too near a vessel already anchored, or for not having sooner dropped a second anchor, by which her veering would have been prevented. A decree was, accordingly, entered for the French ship for the amount required to repair her, and costs. On appeal to the Circuit, that decree was affirmed, and the cause comes here, the appellants insisting that the Court erred in its determination on the facts, and that the Sovereign of a country, the public rights of property of which have been destroyed or injured by a citizen of another country, cannot maintain suit against such citizen in the judicial tribunals of the country to which the citizen belongs, to recover compensation for the injury. The remedy, and the only remedy, of the foreign Sovereign, is by diplomatic correspondence and arrangement between the two countries. The repose of nations, it is said, and their intercourse with each other, cannot be maintained if Sovereign rights are to be ascertained and adjudicated by suit, in the name of a foreign Sovereign, against a private citizen by whom they may have been violated.

The appellee is at a loss to know how counsel for the appellant could have fallen into so grave an error; and it is maintained that in Great Britain the right of the foreign Government to sue in any or all the Courts of that Kingdom always has been recognized, and even with the assertion or admission that the denial of the right would afford just cause of war to the aggrieved Government. The same rule is recognized by the tribunals of Continental Europe, and especially by France, on behalf of the United States. Expositors of the law of nations declare the rule that while foreign Governments cannot be compelled to enter the Courts of any country as defendants, they may as plaintiffs, and the right has been repeatedly recognized by the Courts of the United States.

C. B. Goodrich for appellant; Caleb Cushing for appellee.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..114¼	53	Metropolitan Bk..130
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅞	50	Del. & Hud. Canal..115⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	49	do.........115⅛
85,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new......s3.110⅜	100	Bruns. City Ld.... 7⅛
		100	American Coal.... 37
80,000	do......b3.110⅜	100	West. Un. Tel..... 46⅛
50,000	do......b10.110⅜	1,200	do......... 46⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110⅛	900	do....bet. call. 46⅛
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	100	Quicksilver M. Co. 13
150,000	do.......b3.110⅛	100	Quicksilver Pref... 17
100,000	do.........110⅛	100	do......... 17⅛
15,000	do.......b3.110⅛	200	Mariposa Min. Co. 5⅛
150,000	do.......s3.110⅛	200	Mariposa Pref..... 8⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛	400	do....bet. call. 8⅛
1,000	do......... 64⅛	11	Penn Coal Co.....121
4,000	Ga. St. 7s......... 90	500	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 44
2,000	Ga. 7s, gold bds.. 94⅛	500	do.......s60. 43⅛
3,000	N. C. F. Act, '66. 38	400	do....bet. call. 44⅛
3,000	N. C. 6s, new... 27	1,500	do......... 44⅛
10,000	N. C., 6s, Sp. Tax. 21⅛	50	U. S. Express..... 44
2,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 59⅛	100	do......... 44⅛
		200	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 94⅛
3,000	do. Apl. & Oct. 61	2,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. C. 90⅛
7,000	Mo. 6s......... 90⅛	200	Reading......... 99⅛
2,000	Ark. 6s. Fg. Act. 58⅛	25	L. S. & M. So.... 94⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. g. bds. 94⅛	100	do.......s5. 94⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.. 81⅛	1,200	Union Pacific..... 21⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. 86⅛	500	do. bet. call. s3. 21⅛
6,000	do......... 86⅛	230	Illinois Central.....133
6,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C. B. 105⅛	20	C. C. Cin. & Ind... 85⅛
1,000	Tol. & Wab. E. bds......... 79⅛	100	do......... 85⅛
		70	N. J. Central......106⅛
7,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. 7. 98⅛	200	Chic. & Rock. I....107
10,000	do......... 98	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 74⅛
2,000	O. & Miss. 1st M. 98	100	do......... 74⅛
2,000	O. & M. Con. bds. 87⅛	245	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. G. 95⅛
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st Mort. bds..... 89⅛	200	Alton & T. Haute. 28⅛
		100	Chic. & Al., ex. div. 113
1,000	do......... 89⅛	200	Morris & Essex.... 89⅛
14,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92⅛	10	H. & St. Joseph.... 87
6,000	N. J. Cen. n. b..100⅛	100	do......... 87⅛
10,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st M. 83⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref... 93⅛
10,000	do........s3. 83⅛	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.....bet. call. 28
10	Cen. Nat. Bank....103		
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.107⅛	100	Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 18
20	do.........107	20	Albany & Sus....... 87⅛
5	Ninth Nat. Bank.111	50	C. B. & Q....bet. c. 155
10	Continental Bank. 94		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,200	U. S. 6s, '81, R..114⅛	300	Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 44⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	100	do.......b30 44⅛
13,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	50	Wells-Fargo Ex. Se 1⅛
150,000	U. S. 6s, C....s3.113	100	N. Y. C. & H. R..b.c. 94⅛
133,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.107⅛	100	L. S. & M. So. R..b.c. 94⅛
10,000	do.........107⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R..104⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old.... 64⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. 86⅛
2,000	do.. bet. c. 64⅛	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 85
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new.. 64⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. R.... 53⅛
4,000	Mo. 6s......... 90⅛	100	Morris & Essex R. 89⅛
2,000	C. P. R. gold bds. 94⅛	14	do......... 89⅛
100	West. U. Tel...... 46⅛	100	Du. & S. C. R..b.c. 90
400	do.......b3 46⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C... 18⅛
100	American Coal.... 37		

MONDAY, Feb. 20—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was fully up to a Winter average, although again impeded by bad weather. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were over four millions, and of Gold and Silver $1,170,000, of which half a million on Saturday was shipped in American Gold Coin. The receipts of Silver Bullion from the Pacific States are on the increase at New-York, while falling off at San Francisco. The explanation is, that so many of the mines are near the line of the Pacific Road, (and the same remark applies to Gold Bullion,) that New-York is found the more convenient market, without entailing much additional expense of transportation. It seems highly probable, if not fully admitted in California, that the Pacific Road has thus far brought no positive advantage to the trade of San Francisco either in Merchandise or Bullion. But the drawback may prove transitory, so far as San Francisco is interested as a distributing market for Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, since it is reasonably certain that the great bulk of California Produce, such staples as Flour, Grain and Wool, for example, will continue to seek that market.

Our Import returns for the week are delayed at the Custom-house by reason of some recent change of clerks in the Statistical Office, but we have a fair estimate of the amount of Foreign Goods marketed during the week by the receipts for Customs, which reach $3,175,000, equal to the duties upon about six millions of Imports.

In the Money market there is more than the customary supply for February, and the rates are cheaper than for the same month for many years past. At the same time the trade demand for Exchange in settlement of Foreign Merchandise recently marketed is unusually early, and the rates closer to the Gold shipping points than they should be before the middle of April or 1st of May. This fact and the extreme cheapness of Money contribute to steadiness in the Gold market at about 111@111¼ ₱ cent., while there is really no strong inclination to, or confidence in, speculating for a rise. It is thought that several contingencies may occur to advance the price of Money in Europe in the early Spring, but, on the other hand, there is more than a probability of the renewal of an active demand for our Public Funds and other American Stocks, for the English and Continental markets, which would yield Exchange sufficient to qualify the export demand for Gold. Some confidence is already felt that the new 5 ₱ cent. Loan will, on the opening of the subscriptions, on the 6th March, command the equivalent of par in Gold, on both sides the Atlantic, or so near it as to induce large conversions of the 5-20 Bonds in anticipation.

On the Stock Exchange the business of the week was not very satisfactory in amount or in the spirit of the market, and while the feeling partially improved at the very close, prices, with few exceptions, are scarcely up to the last quotations of Saturday week. The exceptions were in two of the Miscellaneous Stocks—Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, which are higher by 1@1½ ₱ cent. Union Pacific Stock was an exception to the general quiet of the Railway list, the dealings being quite active and the fluctuations sufficiently wide to attract a speculative interest in the movement.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,641,175
Decrease in Specie	953,337
Increase in other Legal Tenders	593,347
Increase in Deposits	2,229,458
Decrease in Circulation	52,323

	Feb. 19, '70.	Feb. 18, '71.	Feb. 11, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,335,800	13,335,800
Total	$84,680,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	267,327,368	275,002,520	271,361,345
Gold and Gold notes	37,264,387	24,707,237	25,660,574
Other Legal Tenders	55,134,066	56,366,640	55,773,293
Deposits	212,138,882	216,290,333	214,060,875
Circulation	33,994,371	31,757,814	31,810,164
In Sub-Treasury	82,963,107	73,302,980	

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Feb. 11, '71.	Feb. 18, '71.	Feb. 19, '70.
On deposit	$214,060,875	$216,290,333	$212,138,882
Circulation	31,810,164	31,757,814	33,694,371
Total	$245,871,039	$248,048,147	$245,833,253
25 ₱ cent. would be	61,467,759	62,012,037	61,458,313
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	81,434,007	81,073,977	92,398,451
Excess	$19,966,248	$19,061,940	$30,940,138
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to —— against the total entries of $4,120,012* same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,281,530 against $2,247,559 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,170,554, against $676,446 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,175,476. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 30,418 bales.

*General Foreign Merchandise of the previous week not in hand last Monday. For the week, now under review, both the Dry Goods and General Merchandise returns are delayed at the Custom-house.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 7	$3,541,829
August	29,829,299	Jan. 14	5,640,792
September	28,903,268	Jan. 24	5,590,534
October	22,443,471	Jan. 28	9,705,704
November	25,383,162	Feb. 4	4,651,876
December	22,468,108	Feb. 11	7,622,798
Total since July 1			$188,391,056
Against same date 1870			164,210,595
Increase since July 1			$24,180,461

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	Jan. 11	$4,774,187
August	13,892,530	Jan. 18	4,607,757
September	16,082,468	Jan. 25	5,134,499
October	16,659,404	Feb. 1	2,636,581
November	24,913,352	Feb. 8	4,727,384
December	19,840,326	Feb. 15	4,281,530
Jan. 4	4,187,739		
Total since July 1			$138,465,630
Against same date 1870			130,337,705
Increase since July 1			$8,127,925
Gold, Feb. 18, 1871, 111⅛ ₱ cent.			
Gold, Feb. 19, 1870, 118⅜ ₱ cent.			

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 14	$495,373
August	10,087,040	Jan. 21	807,363
September	4,018,850	Jan. 28	197,089
October	2,416,356	Feb. 4	1,423,699
November	4,896,257	Feb. 11	995,152
December	1,850,879	Feb. 18	1,170,554
Jan. 7	481,997		
Total since July 1			$46,693,660
Against same date 1870			21,006,415
Increase since July 1			$25,687,245

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,139,760	July	$17,494,781
August	13,845,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,006
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,836
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,686,108
Feb. 4	2,022,702	Feb. 4	626,146
Feb. 11	2,780,087	Feb. 11	825,177
Feb. 18	3,175,476	Feb. 18	553,169
Total, 1871	$91,096,698	Total, 1871	$62,082,024
Total, 1870	83,154,303	Total, 1870	62,831,173

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 19, '70.
American Gold	111⅛@110⅞111⅛@111⅛	118⅛
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	112⅛@112	115⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110⅜	113⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ Cents, 10-40s	111@111⅛	112⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud	94⅛@94⅛	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	90⅛@90⅛	95⅛
Rock Island	107⅛@106⅛@107⅛	120⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛@94⅛@94⅛	88⅛
North-western	76@76	73⅛
Reading	99⅛@99⅜	98
North-western Preferred	86@86⅛	89⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛@35⅛	31⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛@44⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛@75	79
St. Paul Common	54@53⅛	65
New Tennessee 6s	64⅛@64⅛	49⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛@52	47⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	94@95@94⅛	95⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	80⅛@81⅛	86⅛
Western Union Telegraph	46⅛@47⅛	34⅛
Erie	22⅛@22⅛	27
Union Pacific Stock	21⅛@22⅛@21⅛	....

The Bank return shows an addition of $3,641,175 to Loans and Discounts, partly, it is said, in Loans on Gold. The Deposits, (chiefly resulting from this increase of Loans,) are up $2,229,458. The Gold average falls off $953,337, and the Greenbacks make a gain of $593,347.

Gold was again strongly influenced, chiefly by the stiff rates of Exchange and the shipment of half a million of American Gold Coin by one of the standard drawers of Exchange. The sales of Gold, of the day, were at 111⅛@⅜@½@⅜ ₱ cent. The sales of 60 day Bills at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., and of sight Bills and Cable transfers, 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. Money easy and cheap, and speculation at the Stock Exchange comparatively dull, although most of the Railways were steady in price, and the Public Funds active and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday. A large business was done in the 5-20s of 1867, at 110⅛@⅜, and the 1865s, January and July, at 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. The 1862s, scarce at 111⅞@112 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds steady in prices on a moderate business. The Pacific Bonds firm on the Centrals, Unions and Missouri Pacifics. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail advanced to 44½ ₱ cent.; Western Telegraph in demand at 46⅝@46¾ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were a fraction better than on Friday, and while the registered sales at the Board of the Exchange were not large in amount, there was an improved disposition to buy in the Long Room late in the day. The quotations as compared with Friday night are noted below.

At the very close of business there was quite a spirited demand for Pacific Mail up to 44⅞ ₱ cent., and for Western Telegraph at 46⅞@47 ₱ cent. Lake Shore Stock was also active, and the price looking up. The Public Funds left off strong; large sums of the 5-20s of 1867 bid for at 110¼ ₱ cent.; the quotation, 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. Gold steady at 111⅛ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $573,000, and for the week, $3,175,476. The Treasury paid out during the week, $553,169 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅜
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅛	94⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅛	90⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107
North-west Common	75⅞	76
North-west Preferred	86⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	74⅝
St. Paul Common	53½	53½
Lake Shore	94⅛	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52
Western Telegraph	46⅝	47⅛
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	87⅛	87½
Union Pacific	21⅛	21⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

Gold receipts	$776,617 47
Gold payments	1,150,178 51
Gold balance	63,383,012 86
Currency receipts	236,065 10
Currency payments	961,965 67
Currency balance	9,919,967 4
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	994,000 00
Customs	573,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅞	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛	Conn. 6s	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64⅛	Ala. 8s	99⅛
Virginia 6s, old	65⅛	Ark. 6s, Funded	58
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	57
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50	Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Georgia 6s	81⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	102⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	Ill. Canal bds, '70	110
Georgia 7s, indorsed	89	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds.	94⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	48⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	38⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Sp. Tax	21⅛	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	104⅛
S. C. Jan. & July	58⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104⅛
S. C., April & Oct.	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	104⅛
Mo. 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	104⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	104⅛
La. 6s	68⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	104⅛
La. new bds.	60	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
La. 8s, Levee bds.	76	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89⅛	Galena & Chi. Ext.	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Galena & Chi. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	97	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
Erie, 1st Ext.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	91⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101⅛
Harlem, 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	94⅛
Albany & Susq. 2d bds.	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eq. b.	104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
M'ch. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	79
Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Central Pacific Bonds	94⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
Union Pac. 1st bds.	81⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	71	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	70	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93⅛
Alton & T. H., 1st	96	Peninsula Bonds	90
Alton & T. H., 2d Pf.	84	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H., 2d Inc.	74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B.	86	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. con.	86⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st	93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st	105
Lack. & West. Bds.	99⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61
Tol. & Wab. 1s. Ext.	91	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	78⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	68⅛
Han. & Naples, 1st	80⅛	N. Y. & New-Haven 6s.	100
Gt. Western 1st, '68	101	Bost., H. & Erie guar'd.	20
Gt. Western 1st, '88	87⅛	Cedar Falls & Min. 1st.	80⅛
Gt. Western 2d, '93	82⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Manufrs' & Merchs'	99⅛
Manhattan	150	Central National	102⅛
Mechanics'	136	Fourth National	107
America	147⅛	Ninth National	111
City	225	Tenth National	118
Phenix	106	Oriental	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Gold Exchange	70
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Pennsylvania Coal	218
Leather Manufrs'	200	American Coal	37
Commerce	117⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	72⅛
Mechs. Banking Ass.	114⅛	Cons. Coal of Md.	20
Broadway	290	Cumb. Coal & Iron	29⅛
Ocean	91	West. Union Tel.	46⅛
American Exchange	113⅛	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12⅛
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	17⅛
Bank of N. America	101	Mariposa Min. Co.	5⅛
Hanover	101⅛	Mariposa Min. Pf.	8⅛
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	24
People's	137	Adams Express	65⅛
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Express	39⅛
East River	113	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	1⅛
Nassau	108	Am. Mer. Union Ex.	45⅛
Corn Exchange	125	United States Ex.	44⅛
Continental	94	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	44
Park	153⅛		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	42	Spirits Turp., bbls.	65
Broom-corn, bales	46	Rosin, bbls.	2,485
Cotton, bales	8,024	Pork, bbls.	1,096
Cotton-seed, bags	76	Beef, pkgs.	5,214
Cotton-s'd Meal, bags	200	Cut-meats, pkgs.	647
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25	Grease, pkgs.	38
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	750	Lard, tcs.	1,838
Eggs, bbls.	429	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Flax, bales	131	Butter, pkgs.	1,424
Flour, bbls.	4,815	Cheese, boxes	888
Corn-meal, bbls.	125	Tallow, pkgs.	129
Corn-meal, bags	1,600	Pea-nuts, bags	391
Wheat, bushels	6,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,187
Corn, bushels	14,200	Rice, pkgs.	240
Oats, bushels	6,225	Starch, boxes	725
Grass-seed, bushels	2,000	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	1,204
Flaxseed, bushels	4	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	78
Beans, bushels	488	Tobacco, hhds.	12
Hops, bales	71	Tobacco, bxs. & tcs.	174
Hides, No.	703	Tea, half-chests	1
Hides, bdls.	1,540	Whisky, bbls.	573
Leather, sides	4,827	Wool, bales	180
Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls.	1,151		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—983 bags Clover-seed, 47 sacks Ore, 116 bales Furs, 685 pkgs. Lard, 611 pkgs. Butter, 735 bales Cotton, 322 boxes Bacon, 26 bbls. Game, 35 boxes Drugs, 4,393 boxes Cheese, 150 bbls. Pork, 41 boxes Hams, 40 boxes Wrenches, 39 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 321 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. Grease, 405 cases Can Goods.

By the bark *Sanderson*, for London—5,463 bbls. Linseed-cake, 12 bbls. Sweeps, 1,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—164 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 40 bales Tobacco, 102 bbls. Whalebone, 3 casks Ivory, 7 boxes Drugs, 10 boxes Essential Oil, 300 bbls. Syrup, 5 tcs. Sausage Skins, 55 tcs. Grease, 500 boxes Extract, 5,500 bushels Corn, 1,146 bags Clover-seed, 166 places Copper, 50 tcs. Lard, 19 bales Skins, 1,302 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Maria Crowell*, for Bilboa—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 700 bbls. Naphtha, 5,000 Staves.

By the brig *C. F. Eaton*, for Marseilles—900 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Kosmopolit*, for Odessa—5,621 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Aletta*, for Havre—5,211 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Pots continue in request and steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls have been very quiet at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, with a good inquiry noted for desirable lots; sales here, 2,800 bags by the Norwegian bark *Hetterdal*, 1,670 bags by the *Freya*, 1,475 bags by the *Eben*, 1,400 bags by the *Imperador*, 112 bags by the *St. Ursula*, and 266 bags Santos by the British brig *Alexandra*, on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 3,500 bags Rio by the *Parana*, (balance of cargo,) on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but without change as to price. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Trade has been comparatively slow, since our last, though values have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 3,381 bales for early delivery, including 2,696 bales to shippers, 645 bales to spinners, and 40 bales to speculators. Also, 7,100 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 400 bales at 14⅛c.; March, 1,900 bales at 14⅛c.; 300 bales at 14 7-16c.; April, 600 bales at 14⅝c.; June, 200 bales at 15c.; 300 bales at 14⅞c.; 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; July, 200 bales at 15⅛c. And today, for February, 300 bales at 14⅛c.; March, 1,200 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 400 bales at 14⅛c.; May, 1,100 bales at 14⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 14⅞c. Exchange—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14 37-100c.; April, 14 60-100c.; May, 14 72-100c.; March, sold at 14⅛c.; June, sold at 14⅞c.; July, sold at 15c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 8,024 bales, including 1,226 bales from New-Orleans, 779 bales from Charleston, 189 bales from Wilmington, 1,150 bales from Savannah, 2,818 bales from Norfolk, 1,963 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	14	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	25,155
Receipts last week	30,097
Receipts the preceding week	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	680,977
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	2,107
Exports since Sept. 1	250,075
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	223,807
Estimated stock here	109,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	57,790	285,304	12,112	13,174
Mobile	16,548	81,571	8,958	454
Galveston	9,329	62,008	5,934	....
Florida	371	....	....	....
Savannah	21,451	108,314	5,491	2,764
Charleston	8,120	38,840	6,090	2,030
New-York	20,196	109,322	12,003	2,469
Boston, Phila. and Baltimore	6,748	38,220	1,695	....
Total this week	140,553	713,879	52,283	25,831
Previously reported	2,508,252	....	1,244,570	251,318
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	2,648,805	713,879	1,296,853	277,149
Same time last year	1,998,315	532,262	750,089	371,572

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Feb. 17.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	22,000	23,617
Columbus, Ga.	13,270	13,460
Macon, Ga.	15,915	15,663
Selma, Ala.	9,950	7,857
Montgomery, Ala.	10,015	8,445
Memphis, Tenn.	44,675	28,092
Nashville, Tenn.	8,014	5,264
Total	123,839	103,396

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	750,000	416,150	277,520
Afloat from India	64,000	64,400	117,000
Afloat from America	295,000	217,000	125,000
Stock in London	76,290	91,088	115,310
Afloat for London	30,000	28,600	66,000
Stock in Havre	44,770	73,960	40,400
Afloat for Havre	1,516	31,387	35,064
Stock in Bremen	4,796	5,864	7,756
Afloat for Bremen	18,510	18,094	18,399
Stock in United States ports	713,879	532,262	400,303
Stock in the interior towns	123,839	103,396	91,896
Total	2,142,600	1,482,253	1,305,558
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	......	660,347	......
Excess compared with 1869	......	......	837,042
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	100,000	60,000	85,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅜@7½d.	11 11-16d.	12d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	24⅛c.	29⅛c.
Price of Gold	111⅛	119⅛	135

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Receipts.	1868-69. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,387	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,373	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,206	1,222	17,648	3,644
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,289
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,412	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	58,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,505	34,916	73,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,289	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,868	134,203	56,532
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,800	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,349	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	161,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	42,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,620	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,258	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,063
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	96,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915	150,800	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,729	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,422	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	1,998,315	2,648,806
Total	2,009,226	2,724,002
Exported	1,121,661	1,574,002
Present stock	532,262	713,879
Balance to spinners	355,303	436,873

The excess in receipts is now up to 650,490 bales, and the excess in visible supply is 660,347 bales. According to this, all of the excess in our crop is still in existence. If the receipts from now on should be no larger than last year, and the overland shipments the same, the crop would be about 3,750,000. The receipts for the next three weeks last year averaged 74,431, and for ten weeks afterward 45,975. If the receipts for the balance of the season should be fifty per cent. over last year, the excess over last crop would be 1,075,000.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, Feb. 4 to Feb. 10, inclusive	....	1,251
Exports to the Continent, Feb. 4 to Feb. 10, inclusive	1,000	669
Previously reported exported to Great Britain	59,000	40,000
Previously reported exported to the Continent	11,000	8,153
Total to Great Britain	59,000	41,251
Total to the Continent	12,000	8,822
Excess to Great Britain	17,749	
Excess to Continent	3,178	

Receipts at Bombay for the week, 24,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually dull today, and prices have been quoted weak and drooping. The demand has been confined to job lots, within our range. The offerings, though moderate, have been in excess of the requirements of buyers. The rain-storm tended to check operations. Shippers were not buying to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 30@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brand around-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 00 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 70@6 30
Extra State	6 30@7 75
Extra City shipping brands	6 50@7 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been very dull at drooping rates; sales reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $6 90@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra; $10 00@$11 50 for Fancy, &c. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet since our last at $4 90@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn-meal has been in slack demand at $3 60@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $4 [illegible] for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been quiet and heavy at $3 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 90@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 30@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 90@6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 60@4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market which opened dull and weak, under the less favorable Liverpool advices, closed more firmly, on light offerings of prime stock, and a rather better call, chiefly for new crop Spring, on speculative account and for export. The dealings were mostly in new No. 2 Spring at $1 51@$1 52 for straight to strictly prime, in store, on speculation, $1 52 in store, and $1 54 afloat for do., for export, closing with $1 52 bid by speculative buyers for strictly prime, in store, and $1 54 bid for do., afloat, by shippers, with $1 53 asked, in store, and $1 55, afloat, and with a limited offering of samples as even these figures. In other kinds, light transactions were reported on, however, a steadier basis as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring, $1 55 bid, in store, for best; No. 2 Spring, $1 51@$1 54, in store and afloat; Old Spring, part at $1 43½; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 60; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 50@$1 60; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for, opening steady, but yielding a point later in the day, and closing with buyers at the modified prices, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at 81c.@84c. for New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c.@83½c. for prime samples; 82c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@86c. for White do.; 78c.@80c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand at $1 00@$1 12 for Canada West, $1 05 for Western delivered, and 85c.@95c. for State. Sales, 13,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been in moderate demand and firmer, at $1 10@$1 25 for Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 18,500 bushels. Oats have been in limited request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bushels at 65c.@69½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c., in store, for new Mixed Western; 67c.@69c. for New State; 67c.@69½c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 321 bbls. Flour, for Liverpool; also 5,500 bushels Corn for Bremen, and 5,211 bbls. Flour for Havre. The week's export clearances for European ports have been 26,845 bbls. Flour, 204,691 bushels Wheat, and 53,641 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in very moderate stock and quoted firm at $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs., with a fair inquiry noted. Straw has been in request and steady at 90c.@$1 00 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 23,889 Hides and 381 bales do. Sales, 36,150 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 20,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 27,700 Dry Montevideo, 20½@22 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 1,050 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 350 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 350 Dry Corrientes Seconds, 24½ lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 1,900 Dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Central American, 19@20 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 550 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,250 Dry Sisal and Tobasco, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 23@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22 lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run; 850 Dry Florida, 17 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 45 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 70 lbs., 11¼c.@12½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 161,500 Hides and 719 bales, (same time last year 58,450 Hides and 315 bales,) as follows: 15,700 Dry Buenos Ayres Hides and Kips, 1,900 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11,500 Dry Rio Grande Hides and Kips, 9,200 Dry Sierra Leone, 14,300 Dry Central American, 3,800 Dry California, 13,300 Dry Minas, 1,400 Dry Caraccas, 600 Dry Truxillo, 2,200 Dry and Salted West India, 10,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 9,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,800 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 700 Wet-salted California, 800 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, from Europe; 448 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 262 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—The market has been quiet and irregular, within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@4c. for older growths, ₱ lb. Receipts, 71 bales; exports, — bales. MR. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The improvement in the demand noticed in our last, has been well supported under free purchases by speculators, though stocks have not yet become sufficiently reduced to affect prices favorably. The transactions have been chiefly in Old Hops, at prices ranging from 1c.@6c. ₱ lb. Low grades of the new growth have also received some attention, the sales embracing about 500 bales at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. Fine grades are extremely scarce, yet, when such can be found, even in small quantities, buyers do not seem willing to pay over 10c. for the best. Receipts of the week, 521 bales; receipts, corresponding week last season, 1,358 bales; total receipts of the season, 39,246 bales; total receipts, corresponding season last year, 85,116 bales. Our special London correspondent writes as follows, under date of Jan. 28: 'The improved character of the London market noticed in my last report, has been more than fully maintained by the transactions of the last week, several of our large consumers having been in the market. Large quantities of Hops have changed hands, and the finest sorts realize more money; every other description has attention. American yearlings, and 1868s, are in demand; the latter, from their low values, have been in stronger request, and large sales have been made at prices ranging from 10s.@20s. ₱ cwt. A better feeling prevails for Foreign Hops, and colory samples command a slight advance.'"

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull, but prices have not varied materially; sales, 110 bbls. New-Orleans at 62c.@69c., and 75 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 50c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 60c.@71c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Strained Rosin was rather easier, with less inquiry noted; 1,000 bbls. sold at $2 22½ ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 2,485 bbls. Nothing new in tar or crude Turpentine. In Spirits Turpentine, the recent free purchases having about cleared all pressing lots off the market, the tendency was decidedly in favor of sellers. Merchantable lots were quoted up to 53½c.; sales were made of 240 bbls. at that price. Also a cargo at Wilmington, for shipment to Europe, on private terms. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@54½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 20@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $3 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk was very dull and nominal, at from 14c.@15c. for contracts, to 15c. from the hands of receivers, as the ruling quotations. Shipping Crude has been neglected, yet quoted at 18½c.@19c. here, and 18½c.@18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,920 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a quiet but otherwise unchanged market. Refined has been unusually dull at about 24½c. for Standard White, here, and 24¼c. at Philadelphia. Sales of equal to 600 bbls. in bulk, were reported on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia to-day were 1,170 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand, at from 30½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet and nominal, on the basis of 10¼c.@10½c., in shipping order, 15c.@15¼c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 500 bbls. in bulk, at the quotation. The export clearances hence have been 500 bbls. Refined Oil and 700 bbls. Naphtha, for Bilboa; 1,000 bbls. Refined Oil and 900 bbls. Naphtha, for Marseilles; and 5,621 cases Refined Oil for Odessa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, though without material change as to values, the advantage continuing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls. at $22 25@$22 75 for New Mess, the inside prices for uninspected; $22 for light City; $21 75 for Old Mess; $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $22 50 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a restricted call, noted for Western Mess on the basis of $22 62½, seller April. Sales since our last, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand and quoted cheaper within the range of 9¼c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9½c. for Western, and 9½c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for at full rates; sales have been reported of 150 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in limited request at former rates; sales, 120 boxes at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Long Clear, about 11c. for Cumberland, and 11¼c. for Long Cut Hams. Lard has been slow of sale and weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 310 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13⅛c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13⅛c.@13¼c. for New Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 12⅞c., and seller May at 13⅛c. Beef has been in fair request and firm; sales have been reported of 185 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in request at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 95 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls. Butter has been salable and firm, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@43c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,424 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 888 boxes.

SEEDS—Clover shows rather more steady, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, 1,500 bags at 11¼c.@11½c., chiefly at 11¼c. for Prime, ₱ lb. Of Calcutta Linseed, 6,000 bags have been sold on shipboard here, on private terms. Other kinds inactive.

SALTPETRE—Further sales of 600 bags have been reported at 7⅛c., gold, ₱ lb., showing a firmer market.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 5,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 5,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Tobasco and Campeachy, and 6,000 lbs. Matamoras. Receipts, 130 bales from San Juan, and 90 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb. Of Goat, sales have been made of 480 bales Mexican, 130 bales Curacoa, 30 bales Payta, 17 bales Sandwich Island and 15 bales West India, on private terms. Receipts have been 271 bales from Curacoa, and 64 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@53c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull and weak, with sales reported of only 104 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 8¾c.@11½c.; and 1,371 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in very moderate request at from 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c. @9c. for Prime; also, 24,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in limited demand at easier prices, with sales reported since our last of 125 bbls. at 92½c., for iron-bound pkgs., closing heavily, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 573 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet in all lines since our last, though rates have been without change of moment. For Liverpool, there were taken 840 bales Cotton, mostly by steam at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; a small lot of Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon and 150 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; and 60 tons Tallow, by sail, part at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; and from Galveston, a British bark, of 713 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton, reported at 11-16d. ₱ lb. For London, 200 bbls. Flour by sail at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 350 bags Clover-seed, 50 tcs. Beef, and 100 bbls. merchandise on private terms. For Antwerp, equal to 3,000 bbls. Naphtha on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Gazzaniga, Miss Nimmger, and Messrs. Leoni, Preina and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A MORNING CALL, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Mariowe, Stoddart, and Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer and Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FANCHON. Leading character by Mme. Scobach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Miss Isabella Glyn.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The sentiment of the French Deputies, from whom letters have been received in Paris, is in favor of peace, but if the German demands are exorbitant they will do their duty. The French Press refuses to entertain a peace on the condition of ceding territory. One journal declares that no durable peace can be established on such a basis. *La Patrie* thinks the prospects for peace are improving, and says the armistice will be extended to March 1. In the French National Assembly, on Friday, M. KELLER presented a protest against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France. This was referred to a committee, who subsequently reported, expressing sympathy with the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the question be referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia. M. KELLER opposed this method of disposing of the protest, and adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine. M. THIERS also urged action, saying that "the Chamber must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes on this question." Finally, the Chamber went into Committee of the Whole on the matter, and subsequently adjourned. Gens. CHANZY and BILLOT, in the course of the proceedings, declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted. Immediately after the declaration of the vote on the appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited him and recognized the French Government. On the restoration of peace a bill for the organization of a provisional army will be brought forward in the Assembly.

The official declaration of the result of the election in Paris was made at the Hotel de Ville on Friday. Expressions favorable to a republic were made by the people. Fresh elections will be held on the 1st and 8th of March, and the Conservatives are preparing carefully-selected lists of candidates. The Palais Royal is to be the residence of President THIERS, and workmen are putting it in order. The election of M. THIERS to the position of Chief Executive is well received in Paris. Gen. TROCHU will proceed to Bordeaux to resign his executive functions and take a seat in the Assembly. The total war contribution of Paris has been advanced by the Bank of France. Commercial affairs are recovering from the effects of the siege, and trade has been very active for the past few days. Coal is arriving plentifully, but there is as yet no gas. It is said that the Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is opposed to the entry of the German Army into the city.

Le Peuple Français says the pretensions of the Duc D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE have caused estrangement between them and the Comte DE PARIS, which may lead to a rupture. A Berlin dispatch says NAPOLEON has been notified not again to overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and to abstain from further interference in politics. Messrs. DUFAURE, FAVRE, PICARD, SIMON and LAMBRECHT, and Gen. LE FLO and Admiral POTTHUAN (?) compose the new French Ministry.

The Bavarian Diet closed on Saturday, and Prince ADALBERT, representing the King, made a speech in which he promised that Bavaria would remain true to the Imperial Fatherland. A semi-official statement from Augsburg says Bavaria asks no territorial aggrandizement, and the proposed acquisition from France will probably be organized as a distinct province of the Empire.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between Italy and Tunis is regarded as likely to result from recent interviews between the Italian Foreign Minister and HUSSEIN PASHA.....M. ARAGO is said to have no official mission to Florence.....London dispatches state that the prevailing tone of the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night was, that England's weak hesitancy had lost for her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence. Mr. GLADSTONE, in defense, recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which he said had been fruitlessly made to depend on Lord LYONS' withdrawal. He ventured the remark that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself.....The elections in Spain are to be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will assemble on the 3d of April. Cuba and Porto Rico will be represented.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a resolution was offered recommending that the Joint High Commission provide for the cession of the British North American possessions to this country. Its consideration went over under objection. The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions on female suffrage and the recognition of the Christian religion in the Constitution. The bill providing regulations for the army was reported, but not acted on. The joint resolution to prevent the obstruction of navigation by the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, but its consideration went over until Monday. The rest of the day was spent on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Various amendments were acted upon, including that for a general increase of salaries for the heads of Departments, which was rejected. The amendment repealing the provision making pardons evidence in the Court of Claims caused some debate, but was not disposed of.

In the House, the report of the Committee of Conference on the Consular Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to perfect the title of the national cemeteries was rejected after some debate. The bill was subsequently reported to the House and passed. The bill authorizing a commission to settle the north-west boundary was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and afterward reported to the House, but not acted upon. The opposition came mainly from Mr. DAWES, on the ground of expense. The rest of the day was spent on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The majority report against the claim, and the minority, headed by Mr. BINGHAM, direct the issue of a new patent to Mr. MCGARRAHAN for the lands claimed by him. The two reports were advocated by their supporters, and, after some debate, the previous question was moved and seconded, and the House adjourned without a vote.

GENERAL.

A New-York diver, E. R. LOWE, yesterday succeeded in recovering the bodies of SIMMONS, the ill-fated engineer of the express-train involved in the New-Hamburg disaster, and the unknown man who rode with him on the engine. Papers on the latter show his name to be JAMES HUMPHREY, of Carmansville, Penn. He was a railroad engineer.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, on Saturday, the Government amendment on the fishery question was adopted—30 to 5. It protests, in view of the appointment of the Joint High Commission, against any transfer of the fisheries to any foreign Power without the consent of the colonies.

In the Arkansas Legislature, on Saturday, the Senate refused to admit the managers of the impeachment against Gov. CLAYTON into its Chamber. The Governor sent a message to the House that if the proceedings had been regular he would submit, but the message was rejected. It is said martial law will be proclaimed, and there is also a report that Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON will summon the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

The Missouri Senate respectfully refers the lady petitioners for the right of suffrage to the United States Courts, as they claim to have the right to vote already.

A fire occurred at Buffalo yesterday morning, which destroyed the offices of the *Evening Post* and the *Courier*, and several stores, and occasioned a loss of $60,000.

An expedition has left San Francisco for the Cocos Islands, under the direction of spirits, to seek for treasures buried by pirates.

Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER died yesterday at Houston, Texas.

It is rumored that the Working Men's Benevolent Association and the general coal operators who have left the Anthracite Board of Trade, will prosecute the carrying companies under the conspiracy laws of Pennsylvania.

Coal miners in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, are suspending work on account of a reduction of their wages, and coal is getting scarce at St. Louis in consequence.

Senator SUMNER had a severe attack of illness on Saturday, but is regarded as out of danger.

Indian outrages are still reported from Arizona, and Col. WOOLSEY is preparing to lead a party of 100 men against the offenders in Pima County.

The Joint Committee on Finance of the two Houses of the Virginia Legislature has determined on a plan for the payment of interest on what is known as the old debt of the State.

A man named BOYD HENRY was attacked by four highwaymen and robbed of $18,000, near Cincinnati, last evening.

A church valued at $20,000 was demolished by the storm at Chicago on Friday night.

The Opposition to the Joint Commission.

The question whether the Joint Commission, which has been appointed to inquire into all differences between the United States and England, will be allowed to receive ordinary fair play, is becoming more and more doubtful. We stated some days ago that a well-known Senator had already avowed his intention of offering every obstruction he could to each step in the proceedings, and this has not been denied—indeed, it cannot be denied, because it is a fact. The opponents of President GRANT are excessively anxious that he should not have the credit of bringing the long-pending *Alabama* claims to a settlement. A Washington letter, which appeared in one of our City contemporaries last Friday, may be taken as the expression of the views of the distinguished Senator before alluded to. The writer said: "It is the opinion of prominent people here that no satisfactory solution of the questions can be made unless Great Britain consents to withdraw her flag forever from the American Continent. Distinguished public men are privately pledged to this as the true American policy." These distinguished public men know perfectly well that England cannot abandon Canada without the consent of Canada, and that the "conditions" upon which they have privately agreed would put out of the question any negotiations with England until the two countries have had a war. If their view is the correct one, it would be a pity to allow the Commission to waste its time in holding a single meeting.

The President seems to be disinclined to have the opinions of these extremists forced upon him. We have certain claims against England, and they ought to be settled; but now, under pretense of discussing them, it is proposed to drag in another question with which our present differences have nothing on earth to do. This course will seem to verify the predictions of the party in England which opposes the Joint Commission on the ground that the "Americans want war, and not peace." But it cannot, in our opinion, meet with the concurrence of the American people. If we profess to be ready to settle the *Alabama* claims and other questions on an honorable basis, what sense can there be in presenting a new demand to the British Government, and one which we know beforehand cannot be complied with? The truth is that the "Irish element," of which the Washington letter above referred to speaks, earnestly desires to see a war between the two countries. But do the American people? If so, as was said in this journal four years ago, and has been repeated many times since, it is of course possible to persevere in a course of policy which may produce war. If what we want is nothing more than just redress for the wrongs we have sustained, and some guarantee that these wrongs will not be inflicted again, we are now in a fair way to be satisfied. But, says the Washington correspondent, echoing another voice, we must beware "of what an *influential individual* [there need be no doubt as to the identity of this 'individual'] calls 'the polished perfidy of British aristocracy.'" The individual in question used not to have this morbid horror of the "British aristocracy." There was a time when he seemed rather to court than fear it. But, at any rate, it is absurd to talk as if the whole country could not supply sense enough to take care of its own interests. The Commission is to meet at Washington, and the Commissioners on our side may be trusted to do justice to the case with which they have to deal. The opposition thus far displayed is of the most paltry, not to say the most disgraceful, character. We are all to tremble in our shoes because a few Englishmen are coming over here to confer with Commissioners appointed by our own Government upon international differences. "Beware of them," cries a Senator, "they are sure to be too smart for us." We think rather better of Judge NELSON and his colleagues. It is, however, important that people should understand that a very bitter feeling is entertained toward the Commission by Anti-Administration Republicans. The commission has not yet met, and consequently fault cannot be found with anything it has done. But it seems to be thought a proper game to discredit it beforehand, and to impugn the motives of each Government in agreeing to it. It is for the nation to decide whether the Commission shall have a fair chance or not. If not, why let it meet at all? If yes, then the "influential individual" who inspired the Washington letter from which we have quoted, will do well to content himself with the publicity he has already secured for his opinions.

Undiscovered Crimes.

When stories of outrages committed in Southern States are reported in the papers, people in the North are very apt to congratulate themselves upon their superiority to their brethern at a distance. Even a wild Western story is accepted as something relating to a type of civilization of which we know nothing by actual experience. How little cause there is for this Pharisaical line of thought, the Police officers and some of the Judges could tell us. But there are cases within the recollection of every one which are associated with every kind of barbarism, and which are, we trust, destined to be cleared up some day or other, although the guilty parties concerned in them fancy that they are secure.

Take the case, for instance, of a well-known and highly respectable citizen, who was struck down, close to his own door, a year and a half ago, and was left for dead upon the ground. There were many remarkable circumstances connected with that crime—and not the least remarkable among them was, that a notorious newspaper came out to defend or extenuate the deed a few days after it was committed. Why it should have adopted that course was a mystery to many who were not acquainted with some of its peculiarities. The subsequent conduct of the same paper, and many curious incidents, which this is not the proper time to discuss, rendered its attempt to palliate a great crime rather more susceptible of explanation. Viewed in any light, the effort made to destroy the character of a man who was nearly murdered in cold blood, was admitted to be infamous. The person who published that attack is not likely to wipe the stain of it from his character, even though there were no other stains of a similar kind to occupy his attention.

What, if any, connection there was between the assault in the streets and the assault in the newspaper, has never yet been explained—but the same *spirit* seems to have prompted both acts. There was a most surprising eagerness suddenly displayed to *account for the first crime*. Any man intent upon that task, and not restrained by considerations of truth or honor, would be likely to ascribe the assault to causes which could not be investigated. Thus, it was easy to allege that the injured gentleman had involved himself in some intrigue, and that revenge for a private wrong prompted the assassin's blow. This is precisely one of those charges which are easily made, and can with very great difficulty be disproved. The only person whose evidence could be decisive is first disabled or killed in the streets, and then the crime is explained away by an assertion which affects the character of the victim. The instigators of the newspaper article to which we have referred knew very well that when they said "a woman is mixed up in the case—you had all better be silent about it," a great many people would believe them. Such a story always finds ready credence. At first it was also said or insinuated that the victim was drunk, but this was immediately disproved. If the reader of these lines were to be killed to-night on his way home, and the assassin or assassins could get the story set abroad that a "woman was in the matter," the chances are that people who did not know him—and perhaps some who did—would immediately believe it. It is very rarely possible to refute such a story, and hence in cases of this kind it is always trumped up.

Whether justice will overtake the authors and abettors of the particular crime referred to, time will show. It may, however, do no harm to point out that the trick could not be repeated a second time with impunity. It might answer once, but even then suspicions were aroused which are by no means confined to particular circles. There were circumstances connected with the case which many will long remember, and although the assassins were so convinced of their security that they felt it would be quite safe to turn their method of wreaking vengeance into a system, yet their next attempt would fail, simply because the character of the first is pretty well understood. Without *proof*, it is idle to bring specific charges, and some day we hope proof will be forthcoming. The most carefully concealed crimes are apt to leak out eventually. There comes a day when whispered rumors swell into a loud cry for justice. The system of private assassination is too dangerous to the authors of it to be carried on for any length of time with success.

M. Gambetta and the French People.

As the truth about the condition of the French Armies engaged in the campaign got up by M. GAMBETTA begins to leak out on all sides, the position of that unfortunate gentleman becomes anything but pleasant. It is disagreeable not to have succeeded, but to be exposed as a deceiver is still more disagreeable. But the accounts which come in of his military administration seem to leave him hardly a chance of resuscitation, and go far to render it clear that he really made the conduct of the war subservient to the establishment of a Republic, just as LOUIS NAPOLEON, prior to Sedan, made it subservient to the salvation of the Empire. The energy displayed by him in the organization of the Army of the Loire is admitted on all hands. He enforced the imperial recruiting law with the sternest determination; that is, he got the men together, and furnished them with arms and uniforms. But it is now certain that his commissariat department was in the most wretched state of disorganization. The Mobiles were gathered off the farms and poured *en masse* into camps where no stores were ready for them, and what was worse, where no officers were ready for them. It was in the matter of officers, indeed, that GAMBETTA's conduct appears in the worst light. One of the theories with which he entered on his attempt to drive the Prussians from France, was that everybody who served the Empire was a knave. Consequently the surrender at Sedan, the surrender at Metz, and, at last, even the surrender at Strasbourg, were cases of "treason." All the officers of the regular army thus became objects of his suspicion, and indeed of his denunciations. Those who escaped the ruin of the August campaign were so outraged by his insinuations, that many of them, BOURBAKI for one, at first refused to serve under him. But all were disgusted and disheartened, the more so as he set agoing the cry, which a portion of the Press took up, that the regulars were no longer to be depended on, and that the rescue of France was to be wrought by the Mobiles—that is by the raw levies he was gathering in from the country. Now what the regulars really needed was encouragement and decent leadership. They fought well, everybody admits, in the battles prior to Sedan—wonderfully, considering how disgracefully they were led. They had among them, however, all the *esprit de corps* and military training there was in France. They furnished the nucleus on which the new army, which was to retrieve French fortunes, was to be formed, if, indeed, retrieval was possible.

The very first thing to be done after Sedan, therefore, was to revive their self respect and mutual confidence. Instead of this, nearly everything that was said about them had a tendency to increase or complete their demoralization. Their case was openly treated as hopeless, and the rescue of the country, it was openly proclaimed, would have to be effected by the new levies. Old Generals like D'AURELLES DE PALADINES, were treated by the young Minister of War as if they had been playing tricks long enough, and the time was now come when they would be looked after, and made to do their duty. The result has been that the only men who knew anything about fighting went through their work in a half-hearted way, and as if it did not make any difference how they fought or what they did. The accounts of the condition of CHANZY's army during and after the short campaign in front of Mans are positively frightful. The last defeat seems to have been followed by a real *débandade*, in which ragged, unarmed, and starving men spread themselves over the the country like a swarm of beggars. The testimony is almost unanimous, too, that although every French army of late has, of course, contained a small body of determined and reliable men, the great body have no fight left in them, and cannot be got to stand up to their work. Not that courage has departed from the French character. Individual Frenchmen are as brave as ever, but individual courage and military courage are different things, and do not necessarily coexist. Military courage is composed largely of mutual confidence and confidence in the officers. The bravest man that ever breathed, if he finds himself in line of battle, and does not feel certain that his commander knows how to lead him, or that his comrades will stand firm, is very likely to go to the rear as soon as he begins to hear the enemy's fire.

It has been, indeed, very plain that GAMBETTA throughout was as anxious to gain credit for the Republic as to expel the Prussians. He was prepared to risk a good deal to secure for the Republic whatever glory came from the war, and it would be, perhaps, unfair to say that he did not really believe that it was only under the Republic it could be carried on successfully. His enthusiasm for the Republic led him not only to foverestimate what could be done in its name, but to underestimate what the Prussians were capable of. He could not bear to acknowledge that republicans, rising in defense of their soil, could not repel monarchical invaders, led by aristocratic officers. It was against all his most cherished personal convictions and against the dearest traditions of his party. He, therefore, felt satisfied, and tried to satisfy others, that the reverses suffered by the Republic were due simply to the fact that it had not warmed to its work. The armies had no officers, but neither had the armies of 1792. It was badly provided, shoeless, costless, and much of it indifferently armed, but so was the Army of Italy when NAPOLEON took command of it. In fact, the Republic was the one thing in this miserable world to which the ordinary rules did not apply.

It is, however, very doubtful whether the failure of the Republic to do what it undertook to do has practically changed the course of events very materially. Had it succeeded it would have raised the extreme Radicals—GAMBETTA, ROCHEFORT, FLOURENS and the like to the head of affairs, and given them complete control of the Government. In this position they would very soon have alarmed the owners of property, and the result would have been as before, either the ascendency of conservatism in whatever legislative body was elected by universal suffrage, or the erection of a monarchy—in other words the results which we are probably now about to witness. All roads in French politics seem to lead nearly to the same point.

Blustering Canadians.

Some recent dispatches from Washington and Ottawa exhibit the first symptoms of a disposition calculated to interfere with the usefulness of the approaching Joint Commission. The inquiry propounded in the British Parliament is excusable, though most intelligent persons must have considered it superfluous. Whether the Commission is empowered to conclude arrangements to be binding on both Governments, or whether its function is merely to investigate, discuss, and, if possible, determine the basis of a settlement, to be approved or rejected, is a question which Earl GRANVILLE could have no difficulty in answering. And, being answered, it was allowed quietly to drop.

The Canadian politicians, who have assembled to enjoy their annual wrangle in a dull backwoods town, are not willing to be similarly laconic. The Peers and Commons of England may be supposed to have some interest in the fortunes of the Empire,—and they are content to leave the British Commissioners to pursue the course marked out for them. It is enough that the action of the Commission will be merely preliminary, and that the Imperial authorities will have something to say before the end is reached. The statesmen at Ottawa have not the same calm confidance. They are terribly afraid that they will be overlooked,—as indeed they might easily be in the midst of a controversy of large proportions and absorbing interest; and they are resolved that they shall be heard before business really begins. So they are about to enlighten the world with a debate which nobody will heed, or even read. Sir A. T. GALT,—a man who ought to know better,—proposes to "strengthen the hands" of Canada's Commissioner by telling him beforehand what he must do and what he must not do in regard to the fisheries; and members who have neither Sir A. T. GALT's brains nor experience will, with just as much propriety, insist upon cramming Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD with their crude notions respecting the St. Lawrence, the *Alabama* claims, the Fenian raids, and we know not what beside. It is hardly necessary to say that no good can arise from paltry partisan squabbles in the direction of the North Pole. They cannot contribute to the satisfactory solution of the problems that will come before the Commission, while they may easily increase complications already sufficiently embarrassing.

Congress has, so far, evinced a juster conception of the proprieties of the situation. We cannot tell what effect the foolish display at Ottawa may have upon the loud talkers at Washington. Braggadocio is sometimes as catching as small-pox. Mr. BUTLER, for example, may take up the Galt challenge on the fishery question, and propose to instruct the United States Commissioners to acquiesce in no arrangement that does not receive the sanction of his Gloucester friends. And Mr. MCKENZIE, whom the Ottawa reporter describes as "the leader of the Opposition," cannot grumble if Senator CHANDLER replies with a threat to capture Canada early some fine May morning, pocketing the little village of Sarnia for his own share of the spoils. Mr. SUMNER, too, may, with quite as much reason, assert his right to redeliver his essay on the *Alabama* claims, by way of supplying Mr. FISH with a manual that shall be a set-off to Prof. BERNARD's contribution to philosophical history. In fact, if the proceedings at Ottawa are taken as a precedent, the present Congress may devote the brief remainder of its existence to defining the terms to be insisted upon by the American members of the Commission; and the next Congress, after hurriedly organizing, may constitute itself a Committee of Safety, keeping close watch over the doings of the Commission. Remembering what is possible at Washington, we advise the Ottawa wiseacres to check their loquacious tendencies, and confide in the discretion of their representative.

For, if the makers of telegraphic dispatches are to be believed, there is plenty of foolish talk in the streets of Washington touching the plans to be pressed upon Mr. FISH and his associates. Mr. SUMNER, it is reported, "favors the negotiating with Great Britain, through the High Commissioners, for the purchase of all her territory in North America," including the West Indies; and we are told that other members of the Senate Committee cherish similar ideas. If we did not know how the ablest men are sometimes carried away by their crotchets, we should refuse to hold Mr. SUMNER responsible for what is on its face an absurdity. Whether a cession of territory will, at any stage of the negotiations be considered as an equivalent for damages inflicted, is a matter which it would be idle to discuss. One fact, however, forbids the mention of such a proposition as this which is attributed to the Massachusetts Senator, and it is this: The British provinces on this Continent are occupied by a people not unlike our own, with all the essential attributes of self-government, and with their destinies in their own keeping. England could not transfer them, if she would, without their consent; and that is not likely to be had until our lawgivers discard the notion that they are to be scolded or frightened into annexation.

The Dead Bills of the Legislature.

Our correspondence from Albany on Saturday morning announced the demise of a number of Democratic bills before the Legislature, in whose final "putting away" we are proud as a journal to have had some share. The grand stroke of the Ring to throw the financial government of the City into the hands of those four virtuous citizens, TWEED, SWEENY, CONOLLY and HALL, seems to have failed for the moment. Despite Mr. PETER COOPER'S rose-colored view of the public benefit of handing us over, body and property, to the hands of four such disinterested patriots, and giving up as useless forms the voting a Tax Levy by the people's representatives, the TIMES and the Republican Press have almost unanimously denounced it. It has been urged by the organs of the reasonable portion of the community that, though TWEED and SWEENY govern us absolutely now, it is better they should do it through constitutional forms than of their "own sweet will;" and that a share taken by the Legislature in the arranging of our tax list may hereafter be of public benefit. Even two such patriots as NORTON and GENET are said to be opposed to the new scheme, perhaps mainly because the Young Democracy were not secured their fair share of the spoils. The scruples of these worthies, however, may be removed, and the new Tax Levy bill yet be passed against all Republican opposition.

CREAMER'S bill to repeal the Registry law, we rejoice to hear, is likely to die a lingering death. We shall always give TWEED "his due," and all agree that the bargains he has made, be they iniquitous or just, he sticks to. The contract with some of our Senators last Winter was understood to be definite, that the Democrats would support a strict Election law if Republicans supported TWEED's charter. The bargain was one "not fit to be made," but having been made, it ought to be kept, and we trust that our good Registry law will be preserved intact. The Westchester annexation scheme seems dead, through the opposition of the county, and through TWEED's having larger jobs in view at present nearer home.

Whether the Democrats will press a bill through for "gerrymandering" the State, is also doubtful now. The delay in the Congressional Apportionment bill delays their action. That such a bill is all ready to be framed when the proper time comes there can be little question. The balance of parties in the State is too even not to indnce them to create, if possible, some "rotten boroughs" which will send in a Democratic member or two.

Another bill slumbers on the "General Orders," and no one seems inclined to revive it,—NORTON's bill, "For the better protection of minors," but better named, "For making the Roman Catholic religion hereditary by law." This oppressive and insulting act nearly slipped through the Senate, because some of its features were reasonable, and Senators overlooked the peculiarly inquisitorial and bigoted character of it. Every Republican voted against it; but Democratic Senators who are stanch Protestants, supported it. When the outcry of the Press in this City reached the country journals, the rural Democrats became fearful of returning to closely-contested districts with such a bill on their shoulders—the excitement which was created was as nothing to the universal cry of astonishment and indignation which would have arisen through the whole State had the bill finally passed the Senate. We trust that it is the last of politicians becoming the cat's-paw of priests in our Legislature, and testing the Protestant spirit too strongly. Mr. NORTON, if he wants a successful political career in our City, had better eschew in future all connection with priests, and bills for "hereditary religion," or "investigations" which are designed to persecute Protestant charities. As an open-handed, good-natured politician, who personally cares little for religion of any kind, he had better avoid these sectarian experiments. The Protestant interest is very apathetic, and, perhaps, has little voice in the New-York City delegation to Albany; still it is yet a somewhat powerful body, and party politicians would do well not to insult it too boldly, or attempt to control its reasonable rights in the community too openly.

MINOR TOPICS

The Republicans who voted for TWEED's recent bills in the Legislature ought to be marked men, but in the present state of public feeling it will, perhaps, be thought the proper thing to present them with a service of plate, or erect a statue to the memory of each. There is no secret whatever about the fact that money "changed hands," and that TWEED was once more able to boast of the success of his one principle of government—namely, that every man has his price. Some people think that corruption is not corruption when Republicans are the object of it, but we are not among the number. We should like to see the names of these bribed members become infamous, but, as we have said, there is far more probability of their receiving a handsome testimonial from grateful constituencies.

It is a very sensible idea of FISK and GOULD'S, to commute for the claims to which they are subjected every year by one round payment. No doubt that will be satisfactory to such members of the Legislature as are in the habit of receiving *douceurs*, and the system cannot very well render the standard of political life much lower than it is at present. With twenty-five thousand votes for the Democratic Party, and a subsidy of seventy-five thousand dollars a year, even TWEED'S rapacious supporters ought to be satisfied. No surprise has been expressed in any quarter at the bargain, which is a flattering tribute to the estimation in which the Legislature is generally held.

Savings banks depositors have reason to be grateful for the decision in the Superior Court of this City, on Friday. Money was paid by one of our banks to a person who presented a depositor's book, but who had not been authorized to draw the money. The bank relied upon a by-law to the effect that "payments made to persons presenting the pass-book shall be declared good and valid payment to the depositor." According to this rule a depositor has no personal redress, if a thief steals his pass-book and forges his signature. The jury in the case just tried repudiated this view of the bank's obligation, and sustained the depositor's claim to the money. No other decision would have been equitable. There are doubtless difficulties in the way of a rigid enforcement of the rule as to identification which obtains in other banks; but the responsibility incident to paying money to the wrong person should, in justice, be with the savings bank.

We are told that in Wall-street considerable disappointment is expressed at the absence of a substantial spirit of speculation, and the apparent absence, also, of outside participation in the business of the Exchange. Our Wall-street friends are unreasonable. They have allowed the business of the Stock Exchange to pass under the control of a series of Rings, which regulates prices without any reference to values, and manipulates the market by means which render legitimate speculation dangerous, if not impossible. Outside parties did not for a time discover the fact. They invested money as in the olden days—only, however, to find that they invariably lost it. Gradually the truth dawned upon them. They discovered that loaded dice were freely used, and, quite naturally, they withdrew from the market. They are not likely to return to it until the Rings share the fate of the Hideyoshi cats. When Wall-street returns to first principles, "a substantial spirit of speculation" may possibly reappear.

Our street railroad companies are not usually entitled to much public sympathy. But they really have reason to complain of the received version of the street-cleaning contract, by virtue of which the contractor removes snow, or leaves it, according to his pleasure. Since the last snow, the street car companies have been compelled to expend large sums in carting away snow from the streets through which they run. A mere cleaning of the track is not enough, for what is heaped up on either side the store-keepers and house-holders throw back again. Unless we are misinformed, the Third-avenue Company paid $3,000 for the removal of snow from Chatham-street alone, and the Bleecker-street Company employed carts on a large portion of its route. The companies could not do otherwise. They must carry off the snow or cease running. But what shall be said of the municipal management which pays an enormous sum annually to have the streets kept clean, and allows all the streets but Broadway to remain days and weeks filthy and almost impassable, while the profits of the contractor become larger than ever.

The quarrel in the Arkansas Legislature, concerning which the telegraph reports daily, is not very intelligible, either as to factor or purpose. This only is apparent: the principals in the movement for the impeachment of Gov. CLAYTON are Democrats, with whom a minority of the Republicans co-operate, and the proceedings are watched with more than ordinary interest by Democratic editors in the river towns of Tennessee. The hostility of the Democrats to Gov. CLAYTON dates further back than yesterday; and the Republicans who are at present aiding them are apparently influenced by animosities growing out of the struggle for the Senatorial succession. Charges and threats are so freely exchanged, that there may well be some doubt as to the real merits of the contest. But the Democrats fight the Governor as though they hoped to gain something from his impeachment; and politics in the State meanwhile tend toward anarchy.

OBITUARY.

Gen. J. B. Magruder.

Gen. JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, well known for his military services on the Confederate side in the late war, died at Houston, Texas, yesterday morning, at the age of sixty years. He was born at Port Royal, Caroline County, Va., and received an excellent education, having been a student at the University of Virginia when JAMES MADISON was its Rector, JAMES MONROE one of its Board of Visitors, and THOMAS JEFFERSON its principal patron and benefactor. After two years at this institution he was appointed cadet at West Point, and graduated high in his class in 1830. He saw his first service in the army at Fortress Monroe, where he was Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery. He was afterward ordered to North Carolina, and while there studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. He took part in the long and savage contest with the Seminole Indians in Florida, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, served as a First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino-del-Rey, Garitas and Chapultepec, and was present at the taking of Matamoras and at the siege of Vera Cruz. At Chapultepec he was wounded, and on six different occasions during the war was reported for "gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy." At the close of the contest he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was ordered to California, where he was engaged fighting the Indians. In 1857, '58 and '59, he was in command at Newport, R. I., whence he was removed to take charge of the School for Light Artillery Practice at Fort Leavenworth. In 1860 he was sent abroad to report on the organization, tactics and condition of the European armies, but at the beginning of the following year was recalled by a circular from the War Department notifying him that his services were required at home. He returned immediately, and joined his command at Washington, where he remained about a month. When Virginia seceded, he at once threw up his commission and tendered his services to his native State. The Governor appointed him Colonel of infantry, and after the organization of the Confederacy he was made Lieutenant-Colonel in its service. He was placed in command in the peninsula, where he constructed the fortifications which proved such a fatal obstruction to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance upon Richmond. He commanded the Confederate forces at Big Bethel, and in three months' time had attained the rank of Major-General. He was superseded in the chief command in that region by Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, but led a division in the "Seven Days' Fight" about Richmond. He took a conspicuous part throughout the Chickahominy campaign, and at the battle of Malvern Hills distinguished himself by forcing his troops upon the Federal artillery, where they were slaughtered in great numbers. After this he was in disgrace for some time, but in October, 1862, was sent to the South-west, where he commanded the Confederate forces in Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona until the close of the war. Here he saw little important action, but such as fell to his lot was performed with vigor and promptness. After the collapse of the Confederacy and the capitulation of LEE, MAGRUDER went through the ceremony of surrendering his forces on board a Federal vessel off Galveston. He then betook himself to the City of Mexico, where he was joined by his family, who had been in Europe during the war. Subsequently he returned to this country and visited the Northern cities, but finally took up his permanent residence in Texas.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Correspondents of the Times.

The Route to Paris—Prussian Demands—Possibilities of a Restoration of the Empire in France—Matters in Italy—A Prince's Visit—Gen. Sheridan's Movements—Demand for American Wives—Kingdom of Spain—Inaction of the Cabinet—The National Finances.

We present below late and interesting correspondence from the English, Italian and Spanish capitals. These letters supply needed details of affairs hinted at only by the messages received through the ocean wire.

EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

Looking Toward Paris—Prussian Demands—Chances for the Empire—Jubilant Germany—The Rival Nations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

How to get to Paris? I packed my *sac de voyage* on Monday, with a change of linen and two weeks' supply of concentrated food—cans of condensed milk and cocoa, and a few pounds of biscuit, and set off for information. The same story everywhere. I went to embassies, consulates, railway stations, and all declared it impossible. No one is admitted to Paris without a Prussian *sauf conduit*, which is granted to very few, and which Mr. ODO RUSSELL, we are informed by telegraph, was requested not to apply for. At the London and Brighton Station they offered to book me to Dieppe, but gave me no encouragement that I could get further. We hear of post-horses to Rouen; beyond that we hear of nothing. The railways are blocked with trains of provisions. The northern route, by Calais and Boulogne, is not even mentioned, and the South-eastern Company is sending its steamers from Folkestone to Dieppe. It is Thursday, and I am no nearer Paris. There is a possible safe conduct for me on Saturday, and some hope that by Sunday a route may be open. An American can go if any one can, people say; for the English expect no favors from the Germans, and in the present temper of the conquerors do not like to ask for any. When you have looked at the cartoons in this week's comic and satirical papers, you will see the reason. They are simply terrible. Look at TENNIEL's "Dogs of War," gaunt and horrid; "slaughter, fire, and famine" besetting poor France, her sword broken in her hand; while the Emperor and Princes of Germany look on cold and pitiless. In another the new Emperor is seen reeking with blood and staggering under the load of his plunder. These pictures speak the present feeling of England, not the universal feeling, but that of the great majority.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS.

Even the London *Times*, Bismarckian, cynical, hard-hearted at times to brutality against France, is shocked today at the demands of Prussia, and horrified at the prospect of famine in Paris. Germany demands Alsace and Lorraine, Metz and Belfort. She might as well hold Mont Valerien in perpetuity as Metz, for Metz is an outwork of Paris. There is no defensible position between. The people of Alsace, though of German descent, are, even the Germans admit, fanatically French; but the people of Lorraine were never, in any sense, German. No part of France is more entirely French. But the war indemnity the *Times* finds scarcely less alarming. Ten milliards of francs! 10,000,000,000f.! Two thousand millions of dollars! Four hundred millions of pounds sterling! At the price at which France would have to raise it, it would exceed the whole national debt of Great Britain. It is simply dooming the whole people of France to perpetual slavery. It is, the *Times* admits, "a matter of sheer impossibility." The other demands are direct blows at England. Germany demands twenty first-class iron-clads, and the French East Indian Colony of Pondicherry. Germany means to have at once a great navy and colonial possessions, with money to maintain them. And all this money, I presume, in addition to the sums already seized or demanded. Paris, for example, pays $40,000,000 as the price of its capitulation. Small towns in France have been condemned to pay larger sums in proportion. The plunder, and havoc, and desolation of the occupied districts are beyond all calculation. "It cannot be good for Germany that France should be brought so low," says the *Times*. But the feeling in England is that it cannot be good for any country in Europe, and least of all for England, that there should be a Power in the centre of Europe which has the will to demand and the strength to enforce such conditions. So we hear of active diplomatic intercourse between the neutral Powers; the meetings of the Conference of London postponed by a convenient illness of Lord GRANVILLE; significant speeches of Count BEUST, the Austrian Chancellor; general agitation and alarm. But will anything be done? Germany repels the idea of interference. She alone must make peace. Europe has not interfered with the war—why meddle with its results? The other Powers have profited by the disasters of France. England has enjoyed a prosperous commerce. Spain has got a King. Italy took the opportunity to seize upon Rome in spite of treaties. Russia has repudiated the Treaty of Paris. Austria has been improving her internal organization. Since all these Powers have benefited by the war, why should they interfere now when Germany is about to gather the fruits of her victories? France is crushed. Paris is starving. Two millions of people hold their lives at the mercy of the victor. They are eating his charitable dole of three millions of rations, which will postpone starvation three days longer. With Paris eight days short of her own food calculations, and entirely dependent upon the enemy for daily bread, all her armies prisoners or hopelessly beaten, what chance of further resistance? She has three weeks to carry out an election, construct a Government, and settle terms of peace. This is quick work for any country—how can it be done in a country in the condition of France? How can the will of the nation be ascertained and properly represented?

THE EMPIRE.

At Versailles they believe in the restoration of the Empire. For what else have the Prussians kept up Imperial state at Wilhelmshoehe? It is said that the peasantry of the rural districts are begging to have back their *pauvre Empereur*. He gave them nineteen years of internal peace, security and unexampled prosperity. He was unfortunate in war. So was the great NAPOLEON at last. And the Republicans have done no better. If the Empire lost Sedan the Republic failed to relieve Metz and Paris. It is not strange that the great mass of the peasantry should look back to the long years of tranquillity and prosperity they enjoyed under the Empire, and compare it with the desolations they have suffered under the rule of JULES FAVRE and GAMBETTA. For all that, the Assembly at Bordeaux may be Republican, and it may declare for war *à outrance*; for the election will be in the hands of the Prefects appointed by the "gentlemen of the pavement." And the Germans are so little secure of peace that they are guarding Paris closely, and every army corps has its route and is ready to march for its designated point the very hour the three weeks armistice is over. And GAMBETTA, you will have seen, ordered that drilling and every military preparation should be actively kept up. A military correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Versailles, attributes the proposed restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty to France to BISMARCK. "What," he asks, "is to be the final result of this awful crisis in the history of France?"

> "The Germans about the Court believe that it will be the restoration of the Empire, and that this last achievement of BISMARCK throws all his life-long work of wonderful policy into the shade, or, say, rather into the mists of the past. An Emperor holding the sceptre of Germany, and bringing the most numerous European family under military discipline—an Emperor replaced on his throne at the Tuileries, and holding his place by the degradation, moral and physical, of his subjects—an Emperor of Austria standing by to see another bear the title he once enjoyed, and that other openly coveting his German provinces, the most cherished part of his inheritance, and beyond all the dim figure of the Czar, towering above the nations of Europe; where shall the lover of liberty turn for a moment's peace—and hope? The most brilliant and polished city in the world starved into absolute exhaustion and submission—a bombardment falling most heavily on a civil population—a new great military Empire,—such are the gifts offered at the commencement of the year 1871 to the liberty-loving people of England!"

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin has seemed to be well advised as to the intentions of the ruling mind in Germany, and he says that if the French Assembly will not make peace on the conditions offered, "the Germans will probably be guided by a regard for their own advantage, and prefer settling with NAPOLEON to sacrificing so many thousands more to the Moloch of war. The Germans have four hundred thousand French troops prisoners in Germany. Most of the officers of the higher grades are Imperialists—the soldiers are either largely so or indifferent. This army will go with the Emperor, or NAPOLEON IV., to Paris. Southern France is too much divided to offer effectual resistance. NAPOLEON III., who persists in his abdication of all authority, and who regards the Empress Regent as the real Government of France, will spend his remaining years in a dignified retirement on neutral territory, and France may accept the youthful Emperor under a Regency as the best compromise that can be made. And really, is he not the only one who can accept the situation without dishonor? The Republicans are pledged that "not an inch of our soil, not a stone of our fortresses shall be surrendered." How can they make peace? Legitimists and Orleanists are each in a small minority. The Germans do not want to fight any longer, though they will if necessary. What they want is a Government which will make peace on the terms now or to be offered. And this well-informed correspondent says: "This much, however, is certain, that whoever may be the negotiators he will have to deal with, Count BISMARCK has no mind to abate his terms."

JUBILANT GERMANY.

Germany is in a blaze of illuminations. The reinforcements which were going forward to the armies in France have all been stopped where they were; but the military drilling and preparations in Germany go on all the same. A writer from Cologne says:

> "A large portion of the last levy are drilling at this moment. It has been a heavy call, but there are still several classes of reserve to draw upon. In the German city in which I dwell the last levy called out of one bank seventeen young men; in a bazaar opposite the last of its six assistants was summoned. In a village adjoining, numbering, all counted, 3,000 souls, 200 were already under arms; forty more responded to the December levy. A large part of them were required to join their depots on the 16th of January, to undergo a fortnight's drill before entering France. My family has lost two music-masters since the war began, and I could give many further illustrations of its increasing onerousness, but these will suffice."

What would be thought of such a levy as that in England? In the present temper of the people it would be simply impossible, but Germany has been for two generations steadily educated up to this standard of military efficiency, and you see with what results so far. Germany has been through many years trained into a nation of soldiers. It began with the father of FREDERICK the Great, and has been continued ever since, and especially since the French invasion of 1814. France is a nation generally peaceful, with a certain aptitude for war, but not warlike, and even the army had fallen into a strange demoralization. England is in a worse military position even than France. No part of Europe is now in a condition to resist a German invasion. To keep the balance of power every country must adopt the Prussian sytem, or there must be a general disarmament, and a congress of nations to settle all international controversies. There must be general war or a general peace before we can have the United States of Europe, and of the two a general war seems now the most probable event in the immediate future. But we have yet to see what the London Conference may accomplish. I have some hope of being able to write my next letter from Paris.

MONADNOCK.

UNITED ITALY.

Society in Florence—A Prince's Visit—Movements of Gen. Sheridan—Demand for American Wives—The Union of Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

I will gossip, in the best way I can, through this letter, as the week has furnished no very serious theme for discussion. Society engages more attention than politics, and what a lady had on, and who was the greatest beauty of the circle, are more interesting subjects of inquiry than what sum of money is to be voted by Parliament as an allowance to the Pope. The Senate has hardly yet reached the serious discussion of the removal of the capital question; and the other, fixing the guarantees in cash and prerogatives for the Pontifical Court, the Deputies are only just ready, in the open Chamber, to take up. The Senate is much less ready than was expected to confirm the action upon these questions of the Lower House. The probability grows less and less that the Government, in its Legislative and Executive Departments, will get established at Rome this year. Members of Parliament may talk until the season of hot weather, and only with the arrival of Autumn will a hand be put to the execution of the mechanical part of the project.

A PRINCE'S VISIT.

Prince HUMBERT and his wife set off yesterday for Rome—a visit for some time promised—and they are now fairly established in the Quirinal Palace. The hereditary Prince is a temporary substitute for the King, and in his capacity of Viceroy, or director of military affairs, will be able to do much to distract the attention of the Romans from a too fanatical contemplation of the miracle of their political redemption, and the unheard-of advantages of every sort which it is expected are to spring from it. The report is current that it is the intention of the Princess MARGARETTE at the earliest moment to pay a visit to the Pope, and plead with the Holy Father the cause of Italy, and for benediction and reconciliation. If PIUS IX. is able to resist the just appeal of so gentle and amiable a creature, made in the name of the common country, we shall then give up all hope of his heart ever being touched. A daughter of the royal house, a wife and mother young and dutiful, a loyal Italian, and a pious child of Mother Church, the Princess MARGARETTE may be able to accomplish more than all the Cabinet Ministers that may succeed each other under the present Sovereign.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN has been the most conspicuous figure among actors and objects of complimentary attentions during more than a week. A representative man of ours of any sort, with European renown, is snatched at with eagerness, to be drenched with flatteries, by foreign and native hunters of heroes. The King went off to Turin after the military dinner, but left with the General the key of his hunting-box in the park of San Rossore, near Pisa. There is little time left for such amusements, with so many invitations to dine, dance and drink in hospitable houses. Some not over-acute people, political Brahmins, have discovered in the successful soldier a rising sun; while newspaper writers seeing the General coming from the Prussian camp, give him a diplomatic mission, with an eye to peace. A Florence journal, given to pleasantries, tells the following story, which *se non è vero è ben trovato*, as the Italians say. On the evening of the King's dinner, the eighty or more Generals and other military officials, invited to meet the guest of the Sovereign, were meeting in one of the rooms of the palace to get their first view of the American soldier. They formed, as can be easily fancied, a brilliant group, with their breasts covered with the medals and stars and ribbons of orders, and uniforms resplendent with color and gold. Very soon the little oak-knot of a General entered, wearing his simple blue tunic, ornamented only with a few gold stars and bands. All eyes were turned with curiosity to discover upon the breast the badges of honors bestowed by the Government, or the head of the State, upon the hero of so many successful fights. The only reward for the search was the discovery of a minute emblem in the form of a cipher, set in brilliants, worn on the lapel. "Pray, General, what is that device you wear?" inquired the spokesman, who made it his duty to satisfy the curiosity of the rest. "That is the badge of the New-York Temperance Society," replied the quick-witted American of Irish descent. Whether the declaration was confirmed after the quality of the King's wine had been proved, the account does not add.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN WIVES.

If we send many more distinguished Admirals and Generals to Europe, there must be sent also only rich men to represent us at the capitals of these foreign States. If a man of note from the United States can be got hold of, wherever it may be, it is the opportunity furnished for the reunion of a variety of nationalities, represented in great part by handsome young men looking after American wives. Of late we have had proof of it here in repeated instances. Well-dressed Italians, very good-looking in person, with titles and a knowledge of all the usages of what is called society, are now on the hunt for the chance of a life alliance with some charming daughter of the sovereign West. In America it has long been the habit to say that a young man is "worthless" when he does not apply himself to business, or, even worse, makes the rule of his life a daily indulgence in tippling excitements. Of Italians, it must be said that they have been saved, almost as a nation, from intemperance, or immoderate drinking—the withering curse of the Northern race. A "worthless" Italian, however long may be his family line, or the number of his titles, is the one incapable of doing anything for himself, and with only the unmanly ambition to live upon the fortune of others. America is distant from Europe not less in habits than in history, but there, with an almost unnatural force, many half-worn-out illusions are kept up. It has lately become known that young ladies from the United States, of beauty and fashion, well skilled in the fine art of dress, and with rich fathers to supply without limit the golden motor with which the world moves, have quite as much as have any others a weakness for the factitious appellations with which, from the time of the robber Barons, classes of society have contrived to separate themselves with more or less honest, but highly artificial distinctions. The handsome Miss Tibbs, who dresses and dances so well, does not find it at all difficult, with a marriage contract, and the magic of a dowry, to be converted into the Marchioness Smashpipes or the Countess Popcorn. One who has long been the correspondent of our Government in these parts, tells me that the request is now frequently made that inquiries may be set on foot to learn all that it is possible to know as to the personal and social qualities of the pretender, and the height, number of branches, and length of the roots of the family tree. The question is naturally asked, "Is the egg from which our aristocracy is to be hatched to be laid in Italy?" Little can be said against the union of the two races in all instances in which such union is the result of purely affectional instincts, and not of false motives of ambition. There are examples enough to prove that American and Italian marriages may be as happy as any other, and, for the question of the mingling of races, it may be said that the native langour of the one may help to calm the excessive restlessness of the other.

ANGELICO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Situation of the Kingdom—Inaction of the Cabinet—Oppressed Journalists—The King's Civil List—Press Prosecutions—The Provinces—The Cuban Captain-Generalship—Royal Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

After the anarchy which has existed in Spain for the last twenty-seven months; after the moral and physical sufferings endured by the Spaniards; after the shameful administration, disorder—financial, political and judicial, of which we have been helpless spectators, after the disorganizing influence which extended from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers down to the lowest step of authority, the country had an ardent desire for the restoration of order and political and social organization, and loudly demanded that financial shifts should no longer be resorted to, that the abuse of the influences created and supported by the military dictatorship should cease, and that the representatives of power should no longer claim to be small Russian autocrats, whose rule of conduct had no other inspirations than their will. When the Spanish people saw the new Sovereign enter Madrid, they maintained, as you are aware, the greatest apathy. It was expected that the new Ministry would inaugurate a fresh era, and not relapse into the errors of a deplorable past. The country looked to the new Administration for a political programme—but it has looked in vain.

INACTION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet has now been in office a fortnight. All that it has been occupying itself with has been certain changes in the *personnel* of the prefectures, of the chiefs of bureaux in the ministries, and with placing around the young monarch in the palace their own political creatures. In place of addressing to the nation a political programme which would give satisfaction to the different parties, and especially to those who labor and produce and pay the largest proportion of the taxes, the new Ministry preserves a strict silence. It has not even thought fit to advise the new Sovereign to decree a general amnesty under the pretense that the Constitution renders indispensable the passage of a new law to that effect by the Cortes. From what is passing at present in official spheres, that even now as before the arrival of the young King, no general line of policy had been decided upon. It was hoped that the new Administration would put an end to the misdeeds of the La Porra band of ruffians which has scandalized the capital for the last two years. This band continues to exist. Its acknowleded chief, (BUCAZEAL,) the porter of the royal palace, still preserves his post.

OPPRESSED JOURNALISTS.

The prisons are full of journalists and directors of newspapers hostile to the Government. The habeas corpus conceded by the Constitution is a dead letter. Preventive and extra judicial imprisonment takes place just as frequently at present as previous to the revolution. The King has surrounded himself with persons who counsel a reactionary policy instead of advising him to proceed boldly in the path of liberal and wise concessions. The state of siege continues in the Basque Provinces in defiance of the Constitution, which prohibits it for more than three months. Again, notwithstanding the express provisions of the Constitution, liberty of the Press has ceased to exist, and the clergy receive neither their salaries nor the indemnity which is due them for the estates of which they have been dispossessed.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Every one asks himself, "What are the Ministers about during the Parliamentary interregnum? What does the King propose to do? Has he limited his desires to the fact of his election, and does he not mean to bestow some study on the aspirations of the country. Instead of summoning to the support of a new political programme the elements of strength of which it might avail itself; instead of introducing order in the finances, the Government, through Señor MORET, pays only a portion of the interest due on the consolidated three per cents, and finds himself forced to refuse money to the holders of coupons and obligations due on the 31st of December, and to give in place of them Treasury bonds of the last issue of ninety millions at the rate of eighty, when they are quoted only at that of seventy-three on the Stock Exchange. To procure the sums necessary for the payment of the coupons of the three per cent. external debt the Minister of Finance has drawn on the Spanish Committee of Finance in London bills for £400,000, at four and six months from the 31st December, 1870. To guarantee these bills, M. MORET has given eighty-three millions of Treasury bonds, quoted at 70. Moreover, he has accepted the exchange of 50.10 for every Spanish dollar, instead of 50.70. He has also agreed to pay interest at twelve per cent. per annum on the securities in the hands of the discounting bankers, one per cent. cash commission, and three-fourths per cent. on the 83,000,000 in bonds. You must not take it for granted that the last loan of nine hundred millions will be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the Treasury. Far from that. Toward the month of May next there will be introduced in the new Cortes a *projét de loi* for a fresh loan.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

The Ministerial journals pretend that th new King will not consent to receive his proportion of the civil list until after the school-masters and clergy are paid what is due them. I know from a source which is to be relied on that the director of the public treasury took to his Majesty by express order yesterday week the £25,000 sterling which are due to him for the month of January. The money was given, not to the administrator of the Palace, but into his Majesty's own hands. The administrator is about to give in his resignation.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Señor SAGASTA, the Minister of the Interior, is waging a fierce war against the Carlist and Republican journals. The liberal paper, *L'Egalite* has more than fifteen prosecutions instituted against it. The *Combat* had no less than 135. It stopped publishing, but has reappeared under a fresh title, *La Lutte*. The first numbers have been seized.

THE PROVINCES.

In the provinces there is no security for person or property, and traveling has become dangerous. The troops and the *gendarmerie* make a show of pursuing the brigands, but they are not more successful than in the search made after the assassins of Gen. PRIM, who remain undiscovered.

THE CUBAN CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP.

There is a lively competition among the Generals for the Captain-Generalship of Cuba. Nothing has been decided on the subject as yet. It is believed that Count VALMASEDA will remain some time longer in command of the island. The Government has sent to Havana two thousand men, chosen from among the criminals condemned to short terms of punishment. The Cubans have reason to feel grateful to the mother country for this wholesome accession to their population. As regards the Constitutions of Cuba and Porto Rico, they will be deferred to the Greek Kalends, as will also be the execution of the law relative to the abolition of slavery.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

The King makes it a point of frequently visiting the hospitals and barracks and of tasting the soup prepared for their inmates. He is daily to be seen in bourgeois attire.

The Times and the Tweedites.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The high moral position your paper has taken in respect to the reformation of some of the flagrant abuses and corruptions that menace the civil and political integrity of your City, and through it that of our common State and country, not only deserves, but has received the grateful commendation of every intelligent and patriotic citizen. Some of us feared that the magnitude of the work you have undertaken, and the difficulties and oppositions you would everywhere encounter, would discourage and disgust you before the results hoped for were attained. Therefore, we were glad to know that you had counted the cost, and duly considered the nature of this contest before entering, almost single-handed, as the champion to deal the death-blow to this modern Goliah, whose brazen insolence and rapacity stand defiant against every precept and safeguard, human or divine.

You can afford to wait. While the blow that crushed slavery was delayed and withheld the moral sense of this nation was being educated to hate, and becoming prepared, finally, to destroy that deeply-imbedded curse which was poisoning our moral and political national life. And when the immortal LINCOLN, inspired with a courage that held him true to his great mission, at length uttered his Proclamation of Emancipation, it seemed almost as if he had anticipated his opportunity, while the nation silently waited to behold whether the shock would engulf the friends or the enemies of constitutional union and liberty. A hundred years of carefully-matured and faithfully-followed devices, could not have accomplished the work of this one staggering blow, dealt in the cause of God and right, against this monstrous and overshadowing evil.

So, in the prosecution of the mission the TIMES has now undertaken, and for which it seems to be singularly constituted and qualified, we also can afford to wait for the result which surely will come, and, perhaps, with a sudden and sweeping power that will surprise alike both the victors and the vanquished.

It matters not, to you at least, if in this great conflict, your's is almost the only voice that utters its consistent and persistent attacks against conspirators in crime, whether they be conspicuous and once honored members of the Bar and the Bench; or whether they occupy positions in social life of great wealth and personal influence—the time will soon come when the dawning victory will decide other influential journals, whose principles are now of less account than their profit and local popularity to side with you, at least in time to escape some of the disgrace that now attaches to their position; or to obtain a share in some of the glory they had not only no share in gaining, but labored hard and long to avert and defeat.

While I feel confident that the TIMES does not need encouragement from me, or any other grateful citizen, yet it is a satisfaction to thousands who read the daily record of your faithfulness, to say "God speed" on your good and great work. CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wherever I go and wherever I turn I find men of character commending your course in relation to the unprincipled scamps who now govern New-York and Brooklyn. There is an indignant feeling among the good and worthy against TWEED, SWEENY, the corrupt Judges, and the whole crowd, who now have nothing but their money to keep them afloat. Go on. You will have the respect of the respectable everywhere. Do not be discouraged because a few of our rich men are too weak to stand up for the right. Could you hear every day, as I do, the opinions passed upon them, you would understand that the worthy public know and appreciate their baseness. Your efforts are appreciated, and will live after you.

Yours, with thanks, LISTENER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

From the Washington National Republican.

It would bring joy to all the corrupt scoundrels that disgrace the politics of New-York City if the TIMES was mulcted in damages so heavy as to imperil its existence. That casualty we are confident will never happen as long as honest and honorable men are to be found who appreciate an outspoken, fearless and incorruptible newspaper, and would not willingly let it die. We have heretofore spoken in terms of high commendation of the TIMES. Its course in opposition to the plunderers of Tammany Hall has redeemed the Press of New-York from the bandied epithets of being the slavish and subsidized tools or a wicked organization of public robbers. Tammany, in its desperate straits last Fall, called in the services of such men as WILLIAM B. ASTOR, PETER COOPER and others—timid, wealthy men, anxious for the public good, but afraid to offend the ring of rascals who hold the real estate of the citizens at their mercy—to whitewash its treasury accounts.

The TIMES saw through the subterfuge, and undeterred by the position and character of the men who, through their fears, were led into the Tammany trap, laid bare the deception, and very effectually disposed of Mr. ASTOR's and Mr. COOPER's indorsement of the Tammany accounts. Let the TIMES hold on in the course it has marked out, and its efforts to break up the gang of thieves that rule New-York City will yet be crowned with success.

From the Troy Daily Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is entitled to the thanks of all honest men for the able and fearless manner in which it is exposing the confederation of thieves who hold high carnival in the government of that City. Its blows strike right home, and the rogues feel them and writhe under them too. Never was the TIMES more efficient in doing service for the people and in behalf of good government than it is now.

From the Philadelphia Day.

The journals which are discoursing of the NEW-YORK TIMES might be in better business. That journal was never more ably and industriously conducted than now, and certainly was never so "pronounced" in relation to men and measures. It now has views, and states them with a vigor and fearlessness which give it character, however much men may disagree with it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.

The promised operatic entertainment in aid of the fund of "The Samaritan Home," occurs this evening at the Academy of Music. "Il Trovatore" will be sung, the interpretation of VERDI's popular work serving as a means of introducing Miss PAULINE NININGER, a pupil of Signor ALBITES, as *Leonora*, and Signor GIUSEPPE LEONI as *Manrico*. Signor REINA, it seems, is to fill the part of *Count de Luna*, whose representative Dr. VALENTINE was at first intended to be. We are requested to announce, with this substitution, the fact that persons having already bought tickets of admission can today exchange them, without additional outlay, for reserved seats, either at SCHIRMER's or at the Academy box-office.

WEHLI PIANO RECITALS.

Two piano recitals by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI are again to occur this week. The first will take place on Thursday afternoon at Booth's Theatre. The second will be given at the Union League Club Theatre on Saturday. We are glad to hear that the whole programme interpreted by the eminent pianist day before yesterday will be repeated. In spite of the bad weather Mr. WEHLI's Saturday performance proved more attractive than even his most ardent admirers foresaw that it would under such adverse circumstances. The elements, however, are not always to be defied with impunity, and a non-repetition of so excellent a selection must have caused pretty wide disappointment. The audience at the Thursday entertainment needs no reminder as to the facile execution and thorough appreciation and power of shading shown by the artist in rendering his own compositions, whether "Silver Bells," "The Eolian Harp," or the effective "Marche de Nuit." Nor could there be any misgivings as to the treatment of THALBERG's "Masaniello" and kindred works, at the hands of a performer whom none can excel in an acquaintance with the qualities of an instrument and a capability of exhibiting them. But Mr. WEHLI has been frequently reproached with an alleged neglect of classical music, and a too decided inclination toward brilliant compositions is often ascribed to causes other than a not unnatural desire to delight a majority of one's hearers. The performer's reading of the "Moonlight Sonata," on Saturday, afforded as pure a pleasure to the musician, as did its clear exposition to the less enlightened members of the assemblage. The variations of time and the changes of emphasis which even LISZT has not disdained to introduce into a delivery of this exquisite work, are carefully avoided by Mr. WEHLI, who recites the thirteenth sonata with the utmost simplicity. The dominant character of the piece is sorrow, unbounded and hopeless, and respect for this view of the composer's intentions leaves little room for graces unsuggested by the apparent idea or by the text. The key to the situation is in the *adagio* movement, to which Mr. WEHLI gives voice with a pathos altogether unsurpassed. The *presto agitato* following the less-important *allegretto* is expressed with no less sensibility, and with a feverishness of phrasing not interfering in the least with the crisp definition of every note. The resumption, for a few bars, of the first tempo, and a return to the first method of the executant renews, deepening it, the impression of the opening passages, and, so doing, that of the sonata as it ought to be played. It will be done once more on Saturday.

ANSCHUETZ MEMORIAL CONCERT.

Steinway Hall was quite full last evening, when many prominent artists took part in a concert in memorial of the late Mr. ANSCHUETZ, and in aid of his widow. Miss PAULINE CANISSA, who was to have made her reappearance in public after a lengthened illness, was unable to fulfill her intention. All the other performers appeared. The services of Mme. Marie Seebach, Mme. Anna Bishop, Mme. De Lussan, Mlle. Pauline Canissa, Mlle. Adelaida Manzocchi, Mr. C. Fritsch, Mr. Alves, Mr. F. Remmertz, Mr. Jos. Weinlich, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. Poznansky, Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. H. Harry were enlisted in this good cause.

Theatrical.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

Following are the announcements for this evening: At Wallack's, "A Morning Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game" will be acted for the first time this season. At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, Mr. FORREST will act in "Richelieu." At Wood's Museum, Mr. EDWARD EDDY will perform in "Monte Cristo." At the Union League Club Theatre, Miss GLYN will read "Antony and Cleopatra." The bills of the past week, elsewhere, remain unchanged.

AFFAIRS AT BOOTH'S.

The last week but one of the performances of "Richelieu," at Booth's sets in with to-night. "Much Ado About Nothing" is advertised for production after the withdrawal of Lord LYTTON's play. Mr. BARRETT continues to occupy the attention of the Saturday night audiences at this house. Day before yesterday that very popular artist acted in "The King of the Commons," which piece, we see, is to be repeated on Saturday evening next. The three first acts of the drama enlighten the spectator as to the direction the respected author's literary labors habitually took; but in the two last Mr. BARRETT's vigorous acting make, the performance unusually interesting and impressive. Mr. D. E. ANDERSON's portrayal of *Laird Small* was very creditable to him.

A NEW THEATRE.

We are advised that Messrs. BUTLER & GILMORE will, on May 1, begin building a new theatre in Union-square, or rather in Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue. It will rise on the site of the now-existing structure, Union-place Hotel. We learn that the property leased for the purpose includes a plot of ground occupying 55 feet on Fourteenth-street, and 140 feet deep. There will be a theatre entrance on Fourteenth-street 15 feet in width, with stores 20 feet wide on each side. The space occupied by the theatre proper will be 120 by 55 feet. A fine stage and gallery entrance will be made on Fourth-avenue, an alley-way 12 feet wide being reserved. The new theatre will have two tiers exclusive of the parquette or dress circle. The upper tier is to have seats for 1,500 persons. The stage will be about 35 feet in depth. Leading architects are now sending in plans, and the place is to be completed in June and opened in July. The site has been leased for ten years, and the building reverts to the owner, COURTLANDT PALMER, Esq., when the lease expires.

"Distinguished" Judges.

From the Daily State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

There is no more painful and alarming spectacle, to thoughtful and patriotic people, than the exhibitions of undignified and disreputable conduct so often made by the New-York Judiciary. There is no more stronger or more terrible evidence of the rottenness that thoroughly pervades New-York society, and which is rapidly spreading itself from that great centre of corruption into the body of the nation, than the degradation of the Judiciary, the trusted guardians of the highest and most cherished bonds of civilized society. The prostitution of their authority and positions by New-York Judges, for unworthy purposes, has become so notorious that there is but little respect felt for either the law or its ostensible enforcers. A part of the Press, now the only bold and incorruptible guardian of the people's rights left in the rotten Metropolis, has charged certain of these Judges, by name, with malfeasance in office, and has defied them to test the truthfulness of their allegations, and to defend their assailed reputations by a suit for libel. No such suit has ever been brought, and these men, thus convicted by public opinion of heinous crimes against public morals and the foundations of society, still sit upon the judicial bench in their soiled ermine, and go through the mockery of dispensing law and justice. But their wickedness is finding them out. They are made to feel on every hand that there is a foul and indelible taint upon them. Even the pettifogging and scoundrelly lawyers who are attracted to these corrupt Courts by the odor of plunder that pervades them, hold these disreputable Judges in contempt, which they are at no pains to conceal. The following account of a recent scene in one of these desecrated temples of the law is enough to bring a burning blush of shame to the cheek of every lover of his country's honor. [The *Gazette* here quotes the report of Judge BARNARD's recent exhibition, as reported in the paper which may be regarded as his echo.]

It is difficult for a Jerseyman to believe that such a spectacle as this really took place in a Court of justice. To imagine such a scene as transpiring in one of our spotless and honored Courts, would be beyond the conception of the wildest dreamer in the State. So may it ever be.

The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty Settled at Last.

The Bergen Tunnel difficulty has been amicably settled. At a meeting on Saturday last, at which the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was represented by MOSES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SLOAN and JOB BRULSIM, and the Erie by JAY GOULD, the matters in dispute between the two companies were the subject of consideration. A definite settlement was arrived at on the following basis:

1. The use of Bergen Tunnel, in common, by both companies for ten years, the Erie to receive a rental for use of tunnel of $100,000 per annum, said rent to be paid by the two companies in proportion to their tonnage.

2. The business of Binghamton and Syracuse, to and from New-York, to be divided equally between the Erie Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the whole to be worked as a common line from New-York to Syracuse and Oswego.

The Ames Failure—Possibility of a Jury Trial.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 14.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed, a short time since, by GRANVILLE B. PUTNAM, in the United States Court, for the bankruptcy of OLIVER AMES & SONS. The petition asserted that the firm had suspended payment of commercial paper for fourteen days, and that they had not resumed. An order of notice was served on Messrs. AMES, who have entered their denial of the allegations of bankruptcy, which will bring the case to trial before a jury, unless a settlement of the claim of the petitioner, which is small, is made.

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Second-Story Windows.—Families using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH are recommended to keep their alarm bells set during the day and especially the evening for all parts of the house not necessarily open, those parts can be turned off. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

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MARRIED.

WEAR—HUNTER.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 424 Hudson-st., New-York, by Rev. John J. Brouner, CHARLES A. WEAR and Miss CHRISTIANA C. HUNTER, both formerly of Orange County, N. Y.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, the 18th inst., LOUISA N., widow of the late John C. Baldwin.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence High-st., Orange. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 10:10 A. M.

BRIGGS.—At Mott Haven, Saturday morning, Feb. 18, ELSIE CRANE BRIGGS, daughter of Capt. George Briggs, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her father's residence, Grove-st., Mott Haven, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3½ P. M. Cars leave 26th-st. (Harlem Railroad) at 2½ P. M.

CORNELL.—At Catskill, N. Y., on sixth Day, (Friday,) Feb. 17, MARY, widow of Elijah Cornell, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Samuel M. Cornell, Catskill, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCHILL.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, ETHEL, infant daughter of William and Sarah J. Churchill, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 189 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, 18th inst., at Brooklyn, NELSON H. CURTIS, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons Benjamin F. and Henry B. Curtis, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 20th inst., from his late residence, No. 85 North Portland-av., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLAS.—At No. 94 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Feb. 18, 1871, JESSIE DOUGLAS, born July 1, 1870, daughter of Hugh and Minnie C. Douglas.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from No. 94 Grand-st., Jersey City.

DOUGHTY.—Friday, Feb. 17, CECILIA M., wife of Samuel H. Doughty, in her 44th year.

Funeral from her late residence, South Nyack, Tuesday, 21st, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mansfield-avenue Station on the arrival of the 9¼ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives invited.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Feb. 17, at her residence, No. 314 West 34th-st., HARRIET, widow of the late Charles Edwards, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, at All Souls Church, 4th-av. and 20th-st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FISH.—Died at Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 18, in the 68th year of his age, PAUL J. FISH, Esq., formerly of Williamsburg.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1½ P. M.

HARLAND.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, THOMAS, son of Thomas and Irene E. Harland, born Dec. 24, 1863.

The funeral will take place from No. 316 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—On the 17th inst., at Fairfield, Conn., MINNIE, daughter of Isaac Jennings, aged 12 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 18, WILLIAM D. LEWIS, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 5 First-place, on Tuesday next at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MONK.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, MARY ANGELA, wife of William W. Monk, and daughter of George Starr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RYERSON.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1871, EDNA, only daughter of George W. and Sarah D. B. Ryerson, aged 13 months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 132 East 127th-st., on Tuesday, the 21st, at 2 P. M.

SAMPSON.—In this City, 2d month, 19th, SARAH T., wife of Alden Sampson, in the 59th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STELLE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., suddenly, PETER R. STELLE, aged 71 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter in the papers.

SNOOK.—Feb. 17, MARY S. SNOOK, widow of James Snook, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John B. Snook, and son-in-law, Wm. T. Doremus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John B. Snook, No. 158 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, the 18th, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Charles W. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

VARNUM.—On Friday, the 17th inst., of pneumonia, MARY A., widow of the late Joseph B. Varnum, and daughter of N. B. Graham, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and Edward De Rose, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st.

WATERBURY.—At Darien, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 18, JOHN WATERBURY, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Darien, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. The New-Haven Railroad train leaving 27th-st., New-York, at 11¼ A. M. will be met by carriages at Noroton Station.

WADSWORTH.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, EMMA V., youngest daughter of John and Caroline A. Wadsworth.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLACE OF USEFULNESS AND RESPECTABILITY.

An Assistant Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital will be appointed early in April next. From the character of the position and the liberal compensation attached to it, the managers expect it to be filled by a Christian gentleman of superior moral qualifications, as well as of decided business and administrative ability. He must be of middle age, and, if married, his wife must be a lady competent to take part in the responsibilities of the household. Applications must be made by letter to the subscriber, and for the present they are desired only from the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York.

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CHICAGO.

The Winter Season—Measures Before the Legislature—Licensing Crime—Proposed Repeal of the Usury Laws—The Case of Mr. Cheney—Convention of Wool-Growers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

General news of interest is rather scarce with us just now. Business is supposed to be dull, and there is not much occurring that is exciting or deeply interesting. "Society" is reveling in parties, balls, fairs and all such things, to which the leisure of the season gives birth; and the admirers of the platform are attending lectures almost from evening to evening. Recently Mrs. STANTON gave the women's suffrage movement a heavy blow by her advocacy of easy divorce, from which it will not soon recover. GOUGH has given his "Habit," and OLIVE LOGAN her "Passions" to crowded houses, and to-morrow evening ANNA DICKINSON rehashes "Joan of Arc."

LICENSING CRIME.

We are having a slight sensation over the movement which is being made at Springfield to obtain the passage of a law authorizing the licensing of the so-called "social evil." This revolting proposition meets with opposition from all decent people, and its being carried into effect will be regarded as a disgrace and an outrage. I do not, however, think the effort will be successful, for the members of the Legislature from the other sections of the State are not sufficiently demoralized to vote for the measure.

HESITATING LEGISLATORS.

Apparently, our Legislature is incapable of grappling with the many important measures upon which it is required to act by the new Constitution. There is a hesitancy and indicision about passing measures, which plainly shows that our legislators are not adequate to the task assigned them by the people. How to regulate and control the railroads and the Chicago elevators appears to be a difficult problem to solve; but elaborate bills on both subjects are well under way, in which the attempt is made. And then there is the Penitentiary, which is an elephant upon their hands, and they are puzzled to know what to do with it. The old contract system was barbarous and inhuman, and there is a general repugnance to returning to it. I suppose, prior to the change, ours was the worst conducted State Prison in the country. Its management was a disgrace to our State and our civilization. But, since the attempt to manage it through Commissioners elected by the people, it has proved a disastrous financial failure, and it is stated that it has sunk over eight hundred thousand dollars since 1867. Of course such a drainage upon the the State Treasury will have to be stopped some way, even if we go back to the old system, or one similar to it.

REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS.

An effort, and a strong one, is making to repeal all Usury laws and allow free trade in money. It might as well be done, for all laws will be avoided in some way. Men now pay brokers from one and a half to three per cent. a month in this city, and pawnbrokers ten per cent., and it is done in such a way that the law cannot interfere. So the practice might as well be legalized, especially as there is no reason in justice or equity why a man should not be allowed to receive as much on the use of his money as of any other article of equal value.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Western Woman's Suffrage Association has been in session in this city for the past two days. The meetings have been held in Farwell Hall, and have been very well attended. The discussions, however, were weak, as none of the "big guns" of the movement were present. From all indications, I judge that "the cause" has been losing ground for the last year in this section. There is so much wrangling and dissension that many have become disgusted. Mrs. LIVERMORE, I understand, was here to take part in the meeting, but, for some reason to the public unexplained, she left on the evening previous to its opening. The present meeting was engineered by men principally, and the women were put in the background, much to the disgust of the more ambitious and aspiring among them. In the meantime our Legislature is engaged upon a bill, which will undoubtedly become a law, authorizing the election of women upon School Boards.

THE CHENEY TRIAL.

The Cheney trial ended, as everybody supposed it would, in the finding of the defendant guilty of the "crimes" with which he was charged. The trial was a farce, as it was evident in the beginning that no other result would be reached. The greatest offense of Mr. CHENEY consisted in his being a "low churchman." He has so far committed himself that it is difficult to see how he can get out of the difficulty. He will have to outrage his conscience, and repeat in the reading of the Prayer-book what he has avowed he believes to be false, or remain in a state of suspension. The Bishop is a man who will tolerate no half-way business. Entire submission or a suspension from his ministerial functions are the alternatives from which Mr. CHENEY is compelled to choose.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the West, North-West and South, was held in this city yesterday. The attendance was quite good. But little business other than the election of officers, was done. GEORGE S. BOWEN, Esq., of this city, was re-elected President. A report from the Committee on Raw Material was submitted, in which it was stated that there had been a falling off of one-fifth in the wool production, during the past year. St. Louis was fixed upon as the place of holding the next exposition of the Association. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the interests of the wool grower and wool manufacturer identical—in favor of asking the Legislatures of the several States to make provision for obtaining statistics, and in favor of technical education in our Industrial Colleges on the subject of woolen manufactures. The resolution favoring protection and opposing free trade, adopted at the Indianapolis session, was re-affirmed. Several other minor matters were discussed, but no general discussion was entered upon.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is again very cold, and last night we had another snow fall of several inches. The snow hills which encumber our streets were somewhat reduced by the warm weather of last week, but they are still a great incumbrance.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Nova Scotia on the Fishery Question and the High Commission—Trade and Navigation Returns to the Canadian Parliament—Trade With This Country.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature on Friday the debate on the fisheries question was resumed. Mr. PURDY spoke against the Government amendment to Mr. HILL's resolution. Several members were against it. Attorney-General WILKINS closed the debate. The House divided and the amendment was carried—30 to 3, Messrs. PURDY, PINEO and HILL voting no. The following is the amendment as passed:

Whereas, The fisheries of Nova Scotia were by imperial statute transferred to the control of the Canadian Legislature without the consent of the people of the Province; and

Whereas, It appears that Her Majesty hath appointed a High Commission, composed of British and American statesmen, to negotiate with Commissioners of the United States of America in reference to certain differences existing between Great Britain and said United States, respecting alleged violations of neutrality on the part of Great Britain during the recent civil war in America, and also in respect to the British American fisheries, on which Commission these Provinces and other maritime colonies are entirely unrepresented.

Resolved, therefore, 1. That this House cannot contemplate said Commission without serious apprehensions in respect to the invaluable coast fisheries of the maritime colonies, and consider it their duty to the fishermen and other inhabitants of these colonies to enter a most solemn protest against said fisheries being transferred to any foreign Power without the consent of the people of said colonies, or being in any other manner sacrificed to Imperial or Canadian interests.

2. That the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to transmit copies of this resolution to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian trade and navigation returns for the year ending June, 1870, were laid before the Dominion Parliament on Saturday:

They show an increase over the previous year in the general trade of the country, both in exports and imports, and consequently in the revenue and shipping. The largest increase in importations has been from Great Britain, being some three millions in excess of last year. From the British and foreign West Indies the returns show an increase of over twenty-three per cent. There is also some increase in imports from France, and from the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island with the United States, while the sum total of trade in imports and exports has increased by upward of $4,300,000. The whole increase has been in exports to that country, the imports from it having, on the contrary, fallen off. A comparative statement of imports from, and exports to, the United States for the years referred to is as follows:

1868-69..	Imports	$25,477,975
	Exports	27,846,461
1869-70..	Imports	24,728,166
	Exports	32,984,652
	Decrease in imports	$749,809
	Increase in exports	513,891

The returns seem to show that the trade with the United States has not been materially, certainly not injuriously affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. The aggregate amount of trade between the two countries has been pretty steadily maintained, and, indeed, increased. While the relative proportions as importers and exporters have been reversed, the United States under the Reciprocity treaty having, as a general rule, been large exporters to the British North American Provinces, while Canada has, since the abrogation of the treaty, imported less from the United States, and exported to that country considerably more. The value of foreign goods passing through the United States in 1869-70, under bond, to Canadian importers as direct consignees, was $11,593,495. This amount, which is little more than one-fifth of our importations from sea, and about one-seventh of our gross importations, represents goods in transitu through the neighboring country to posts in Ontario and Quebec, from which alone returns upon this point have been received. The maritime provinces having ports of their own open all the year round, do not necessarily require the intervention of American seaports to carry on their foreign trade in Winter, and hence the returns in question may be considered, in great measure, if not wholly, inapplicable to their circumstances. The value of the goods actually purchased in bond in the United States for Canadian markets during the same period, was nearly $3,000,000, showing an aggregate amount of transit trade through that country to the importers in Canada exceeding $14,500,000.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The removal of the British troops and the defense of the country were discussed. On the motion of Sir A. T. GALT for the correspondence respecting the mission of Hon. A. CAMPBELL a debate on the Fenian raid took place. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER remarked that the papers to be brought down would contain an assurance from the Imperial Government that the withdrawal of the troops was intended only for times of peace, and that England would still hold it her duty to defend Canada as a portion of the British Empire.

Sale of the Randolph Macon College Buildings.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 16.

The Trustees of Randolph Macon College have sold the old College premises in Mecklenburg County, to Rev. Dr. HENRY G. MCGONEGAL, of New-York. We understand it is the design of the purchaser to apply to our Legislature for a charter incorporating an agricultural college at the old place near Boydtown, intending to expend in its establishment all the means necessary to make it a first-class institution. Dr. MCGONEGAL, who will have the special supervision of the new College, is a distinguished educator. He and his associates are going to work at once to refit the buildings, and put the enterprise into immediate operation.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, (Feb. 18,) one sale was effected, as follows: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot of land with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The lot is a peculiar one in form, being L-shaped in the rear and having a front on the street of about twenty-one feet. The exact dimensions will be found stated below. The buildings are frames, of little value. B. P. Fairchild purchased the property, after some competition, for $8,800. No other sales were made. For the week ending Saturday, Feb. 18, but little can be said in reference to the market. The sales at the Exchange during this period have been quite numerous, but nothing in them or in the results achieved is worthy of special attention. Probably the most noticeable transaction of the week was that made by Muller, Wilkins & Co. on Wednesday, a legal sale, at which four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, opposite Central Park, were disposed of. The prices realized for the property were more than fair, and almost up to the figures in speculative times. The corner lot brought $19,900. An attempt was made on Thursday to sell the valuable business property known as No. 72 Duane-street, but after considerable competition it was finally bid in by the owner. In reference to the other sales made, as has been said, there has been nothing about them calling for remark. The market remains quiet and dull, but will in all probability be influenced by the proposed activity of the coming week, at the close of which we should be able to express more decided opinions as to the future. At the present time the least said the better. In the matter of rents, brokers now admit that there will be a decline of from ten to twenty-five per cent. Few contracts have as yet been made, but in those effected the rates have ruled lower. Both landlords and tenants are holding out, waiting for events to shape themselves. This state of affairs cannot last long, however, and it would be more profitable for both parties to settle on a business basis and complete their arrangements for the coming year. There has hardly ever been a season when at this late day more reliable statements could not be put forth than now, not only in relation to the rental question but also as to real estate generally. The situation is a peculiar one, and in regard to the future we wait for developments.

For the week ending Saturday, Feb. 11, the sales of City property at the Exchange, in the total, amounted in value to $272,612. For the week ending Saturday, Feb. 18, the corresponding sum is $199,995. The transactions on each day that sales were made being as follows: Tuesday, Feb. 14, $38,400; Wednesday, Feb. 15, $75,945; Thursday, Feb. 16, $76,850; Saturday, Feb. 18, $8,800. Total, $199,995. The majority of the transactions effected were under Court orders or by order of executors, and the auctioneers engaged during the week have been Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., and James M. Miller. The only other sale of the week was one of Brooklyn property, to the amount of $7,725, made at the Exchange on Tuesday, Feb. 14, by Johnson & Miller.

The sales announced for the present week, to take place at the Exchange and elsewhere, are very numerous, the class of property offered in many instances desirable, and the transactions of such importance generally as should attract public attention. The proposed sales are of special importance, in one view, for the result will to a great extent determine whether or not we are to have an active Spring market. The following is a list of the auctions projected for this week, as complete and full as we have been able to obtain data. It is possible, however, that one or two proposed legal sales have been omitted. The record will be found valuable for reference during the week by those interested in real estate.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the valuable premises located on the east side of Broadway, near Fourth-street, known as No. 708, comprising a two-story brick building and lot, in size 25 by 137½ feet.

By E. N. Miller, assignee in bankruptcy, at Elizabethport, N. J., at 2 P. M., on the ground, the real estate belonging to the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, bankrupt. The property embraces a large saw-mill, wheel-factory, spoke-mill and other buildings, together with some eight large tracts of land, each over 600 feet front by about 300 feet in depth. For manufacturing purposes the property is a very desirable one.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, two five-story brick stores and lots on the west side of Third-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-street, known as Nos. 510 and 512; also, a three-story and attic brick house and lot located on the north side of Monroe-street, (Rutgers-place,) between Jefferson and Clinton streets, known as No. 19 Rutgers-place; lot 26 by 110. Also, four unimproved lots on the north-west, and two on the south-west, corners of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street, and two lots on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth-street. In a partition sale between the heirs of John Vanderpoel, deceased, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, Esq., administrator, Messrs. Muller & Co. will, in addition to the above, sell on Tuesday a three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot known as No. 112 East Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues; a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west of Second-avenue, and five lots on the east side of Third-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, each 20 by 85, together with five lots, each 20 by 100, in the rear of these, located on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, property belonging to the estate of John Kerr, deceased. Sold by order of his executors, as follows: Six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues; three four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, east of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard; four two-story and basement brick houses and lots on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues; the business premises known as No. 42 Fulton-street, between Pearl and Cliff streets, embracing a store and lot, twenty-five feet front; also a new Ohio-stone-front store and lot, located on the south-west corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, lot 48 by 84. In addition, a large amount of railroad, bank, and insurance stock, belonging to the same estate, will be sold. Mr. Miller also advertises a legal sale for Tuesday.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, four lots on the north-west corner of First-avenue and Seventy-third-street, three lots on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, two lots on the north-west corner of Second avenue and Seventy-third-street, two lots on the north side of Seventy-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, one lot on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, and one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forth-seventh-street, west of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard; also, the premises known as No. 25 Oak-street, between James and Roosevelt streets, comprising a three-story brick and frame house and lot, 26 by about 60 feet.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the property located on the north side of Division-street, about 150 feet east of the Bowery, known as Nos. 22 and 34, embracing a four-story brick building and lot, 27.4 by about 105 feet. The premises rent at the rate of $2,600 per annum.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Sheriff's sale, a house and lot on the south-east corner of Market-street and East Broadway. Lot 25 by 75 feet.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, in Brooklyn, twenty lots, together with a desirable dwelling-house, the lots being located respectively on Broadway, Bushwick-avenue, and Linden-street, in that city.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises known as Nos. 390 and 390½ Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets. The property includes a lot 20.6 by 60.2, upon which are erected two three-story brick-front houses; also, a two-story frame house and lot on the south side of Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 220, and, in addition, the leasehold premises, No. 81 Madison-avenue, east side, next lot to the north-east corner of Twenty-eighth-street. The house on the lot is a four-story brick, and the lease has six years to run, with covenant of renewal; ground rent $190 per year. The lot is 18 by 78 feet. Messrs. Muller & Co. will also, on Thursday, dispose of a coal mine, located in Scranton, Penn., for particulars in regard to which reference is made to our advertising columns.

By A. Journeay, at the Exchange, at public auction, a desirable lot of property, as follows: No. 319 East Thirty-first-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, a three-story and basement brick building, and lot 20 by 98.9; No. 426 West Thirty-first-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, comprising a lot 25 by about 84, upon which are two three-story brick buildings, front and rear; No. 121 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a lot 25 by 98.9, and two brick buildings—one four stories and the other two; Nos. 123 and 125 West Twenty-eighth-street, adjoining above, two lots, each 25 by 98.9, with a two-story brick stable upon the rear of each lot; No. 19 Lispenard-street, north side, between Church-street and West Broadway, a three-story brick building, and lot 25 by 100; and No. 334 Water-street, near Roosevelt, a lot 20 by 66.6, with a four-story and basement brick building, covering the same.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following Harlem property: Eight full lots on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth-streets, having a frontage on the river of 213 feet, together with the water rights; also adjoining the said property in the rear, a plot of ground having fronts respectively on the two streets above named, of 90 and 80 feet, and extending through the block. Upon these premises are already erected warehouses and sheds, two offices and a large stable. The same firm will also, at the Exchange, dispose of the following Brooklyn property on the same day: Nos. 206 and 210 Twenty-first-street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and No. 209 Twenty-second-street, south side, between the same avenues. The premises each comprise a lot 25 by 100, upon which is located a two-story building in each instance.

By H. N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, by order of Archibald Russel, Esq., trustee, the property known as No. 18 West-street, near Morris, a lot 26.8 by 90, upon which is a four-story brick building, covering the entire ground, and renting at the rate of $3,000 per year.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, a four-story brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 213 feet 7 inches east of Broadway.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, the premises No. 49 west side Essex-street, about 50 feet south of Grand-street. The property embraces a lot 25 by 87½ feet, together with two frame houses, front and rear.

By S. Dingee & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, the business property located on the south-east corner of Broome and Varick streets, lot 21 by 63.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., O. H. Pierson, auctioneer, at Roselle, N. J., on the premises, at 3½ P. M., at a legal sale, under a Court order, a desirable house and lot situated in the town named. The house is three stories, 40 by 24, with an extension 18 by 26. The lot is 100 by 200 feet, the grounds being well laid out and improved.

By Deyo Smith, assignee in bankruptcy, at Poughkeepsie in this State, at 12 M., on the ground, the real estate belonging to William Paulding, a bankrupt, embracing the whole dock cooperage property having a front on the Hudson river of 385 feet and a depth of 350 feet. The valuable buildings erected on the property will be sold at the same time.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, tenement property on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, about 150 feet west of First-avenue, comprising a house and lot, 18.4 by 98.9.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, property on the south side of Front-street, and also the sale adjourned from Friday last, embracing a one-tenth interest in the premises Nos. 240 and 242 Pearl-street, and a one-fifth interest in the premises No. 344 Bowery and No. 8 Orchard-street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a foreclosure sale, property on the north side of Sixtieth-street, 160 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 20 by 100.5.

The above embraces the schedule of sales for the week thus far projected, but should any other transactions be brought to our attention, they will receive due notice. A full report of each day's business, will be found as usual in this column on the day succeeding the auctions. Wednesday being a legal holiday no sales will be effected, but with the attractive programme offered on the other days, the attendance at the Exchange should be large and the week one of real activity.

In the matter of private sales of property but few have been recently reported, although the advertised lists of both City and country real estate for sale and to let are both large and interesting. Our business columns during the past week have been unusually valuable for reference in these particulars, and of the property thus brought to the notice of the public attention is called to that offered by the following brokers and others: E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street; Blackwell & Marks, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street; Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Bowery; Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street; J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-third-street; Kilpatrick & Holmes, No. 46 East Twenty-third-street; Hatch & Riker, No. 1,292 Broadway; Winans Sands & Garrettson, No. 91 Cedar-street; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-street; Isaac Honig, No. 25 Pine-street; N. P. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway; Ogden & Brooks, No. 44 Pine-street; A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-street; Hugh N. Camp, No. 31 Pine-street; W. H. Falconer, No. 100 Fourth-avenue; A. Journeay, No. 1 Pine-street; A. C. Kingsland & Sons, No. 55 Broad-street; Taylor & Stearns, No. 1½ Pine-street; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-street; F. R. Sherman, No. 54 Wall-street; Hazard, Apthorp & Co., No. 110 Broadway; A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty-street, and A. McJ. Gregory, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

The *Suburban*, for February, published by Blackwell & Marks, No. 55 Liberty-street, has just been issued, and its receipt is acknowledged. It contains a variety of valuable matter. The *Real Estate Record*, published weekly, will henceforth contain the list of transfers of City property as recorded from day to day in the Register's office.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Feb. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 frame buildings and lot, s. s. 38th-st., 147 ft. 7 in. e. of 3d-av., lot 20.10¼x100x90x3.10x68.7x81. $8,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x55; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, 20x56, price $30,000; Nos. 27 and 29 West 50th-st. Inquire on the premises. Also, a first-class house, 25x56, on 52d-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. $38,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE BY
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(E. Holbrook Cushman,)
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

Lexington-av., near 60th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. (2649)... $16,500
39th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s. (2627), 20,000
22d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3¼ s. h. s. b. (2632)... 22,000
22d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. (2626)... 17,000
15th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3 s. h. s. b (2633)... 12,500
82d-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2593)... 16,000

Also, a number of other low-priced houses in different sections of the City. List with particulars sent on application.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
Owners of dwellings desiring to avail themselves of our superior facilities for placing the same before the public, should send in their lists without delay. All property left with us is advertised in our "Real Estate Gazette" without charge. Corrected lists issued weekly.
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
Loans and Mortgages,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PROPERTY OWNED by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staple sts., with a fine and very large marble building, with steam power, &c., about 100x100, and a substantial one-story brick store-house, about 50x100 feet.

ALSO FOR SALE:

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The marble banking building, about 37 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, near Pine-st., and adjoining the Metropolitan Bank.

Also on Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., through to Franklin-alley, the fine brown-stone building lately occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, about 50x150, with lights on three sides, heated by steam, and modern in every respect.

ALSO TO LET:

The spacious, well-lighted, airy banking floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x90 feet, supplied with large vaults, &c., &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the elegant English-basement house, No. 29 East 38th-st., a few doors east of Madison-av.; location unsurpassed in this City; house first-class; painted and decorated by Marcotte; all in perfect order; possession at any time. Can only be seen by permit from TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56; lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property; also, auction sales at Exchange Sales-rooms and sales of furniture at residences. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F.R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WEST 40TH-ST.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price, $14,000; terms easy.
A. P. SMITH, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE new house, on Grove-st., East Orange; all the modern improvements. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,583 New-York City.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 64th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story French roof frame house, with all improvements, will be sold cheap. Inquire of T. K. SCHERMERHORN, rear No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(Successors to Mallory & Blackwell,)
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.,
In connection with their branch offices at
TARRYTOWN, PEEKSKILL, NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS and CHAPPAQUA,
and their correspondents at other principal points,
offer for sale the largest assortment of
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
ever placed before the public, including
farms, country-seats, village residences, villa sites,
lots, business property, and large tracts,
of all sizes and prices,
all of which they will personally show investors.
SUBURBAN, containing full particulars,
mailed to any address.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

LONG BRANCH.
MARINE VILLA TO LET, FURNISHED, from the 10th of June to the 15th of September next. The cottage has TWELVE ROOMS, exclusive of butler's pantry, billiard-room, bath-room and kitchen; ice-house, well stocked; coach-house, room for two carriages; stabling for three horses. The property has its own bathing-ground. The use of a cow and well-stocked kitchen-garden is also included. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway.
NO AGENTS NEED APPLY.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES, SOUTH OF Newburg, on the Hudson, within twenty minutes of depot and Post-office; twenty-five or thirty acres; adjoining former residence of Hon. J. T. Headley; under excellent cultivation; extensive views of river and surrounding country. Address THOS. W. CHRYSTIE, Newburg, N. Y., or H. CHRYSTIE, No. 1,303 Broadway.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM New-York, several new houses for sale cheap on easy terms; houses situated on streets graded, curbed and flagged, and within seven minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad station. Commutation less than stage fare to upper part of the City.
DAVID CROWELL, Rahway Wood-works, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,)
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., now offer
TO LEASE
THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING, (with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 79 MAIDEN-LANE, store and cellar, $1,200; five lofts, $1,000; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, 50 feet front on East River, together, $2,400; No. 172 William-st., second floor. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 185 6TH-AV., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., 28 feet by 80. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 202 WEST-ST., 45 and 47 Jay-st.; can be connected if desired. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 736 BROADWAY—TO LET or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 164 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
Advertized in our "Real Estate Gazette" without charge. The attention of owners is called to our superior facilities for renting and leasing property. Corrected lists issued weekly. Applications now on file for houses in various parts of the City and country. Apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
Loans and Mortgages,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE FARMS SITUATED about two miles from Tarrytown station on the Hudson River Railroad, and one mile from the Unionville station on the Harlem Railroad. One farm contains 150 acres and the other 230. The land is of the very best description, and there is a good farm-house and out-buildings attached to each place. Several fine orchards, from which 1,000 barrels of apples were gathered last season. Will be rented separately or together, or with a first-rate party might be worked on shares. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., and in Greenwich-av., between 7th-av. and 12th-st. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with immediate possession, an elegant four-story house and furniture. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM-sized high-stoop house, in a good street, from 23d to 39th-st., 4th and 6th avs.; price, $25,000 to $30,000. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM-size house in a good street, between 14th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price, about $22,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO English-basement houses, adjoining or near together, between 4th and 6th avs., 30th and 5th sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY foot house, well located, between 34th-st. and the Park, west of 6th-av. Price not to exceed $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, unfurnished, over 20 feet wide, between 37th and 49th sts., near 6th-av. Rent not above $3,000 per annum.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A WELL AND handsomely-furnished small house, located between 20th and 43d sts, Lexington and 6th avs.; rent, $4,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNfurnished house, between 4th and 7th avs., 23d and 40th sts. Rent not to exceed $1,400.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small high-stoop house, located between 28th and 44th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; unfurnished. Rent about $2,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a full-sized house, between Broadway and 6th-av., Washington-square and 14th-st.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a full-size four-story house, located between 1st and 4th avs., 4th and 29th sts.; rent, $1,500 to $2,000. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO SMALL UNfurnished houses, adjoining or near by, between 23d and 45th sts., 3d and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses in good neighborhood. Call or send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, at a moderate rent; near Union-square preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1871.

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 11, 1871, "providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office," sealed proposals will be received at this office until Feb. 25, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for furnishing illustrations and drawings for fifteen thousand plates of patents, annually, from June 30, 1869, to July 1, 1872; two hundred and fifty copies of each, more or less, as may be ordered by the Patent Office, (one hundred and fifty copies being the minimum number,) on sheets either 10x15 inches in size, or 7½x11, or 6x9.

Tenders are invited in behalf of all processes of transferring, lithographing, photo-lithographing, photo-plate printing, &c., &c., that the best and most economical process may be adopted.

The contractor to furnish paper for the plates, of such size, quality and weight, as is represented by samples to be furnished by this office.

Samples of the illustrations to be bid for under this advertisement may be seen and examined at this office at any time during its business hours.

The drawings and illustrations are to be made in the City of Washington, and the printing done in the City of Washington, or elsewhere, as the Joint Committee on Public Printing may direct, and each illustration is to be delivered, free of cost for transportation, at this office, within ten days after the order for the same is given to the contractor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall enter into a contract, with securities of the same amount, approved in the same manner, for its faithful performance; and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder or bidders possess the skill and ability to accomplish the work in an acceptable manner, and also by specimens of the style in which it is proposed to execute it.

The said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Proposals will be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for Lithographing, &c.," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or to A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.

Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard, excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.

Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.

Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office, No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD, WEST 28TH, 31ST, EAST 31ST AND WATER STS.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LISPENARD-STREET—No. 19, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, three-story basement and attic brick building, 25 by about 50 feet; lot 25x100.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Nos. 121, 123 and 125, between 6th and 7th avs.; No. 121, four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in front, 25x40, with two-story and basement brick building in rear, 25x30 feet; lot 25x¼ block. Nos. 123 and 125, two-story and basement brick stables on rear of lots, 24.6 and 25.6x30; lots 24.6 and 25.6x¼ block.

WATER-STREET—No. 334, near Roosevelt-st., four-story and basement brick building covering lot; lot 20x66.6. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 426, between 9th and 10th avs., three-story and cellar brick building, 25 by about 40, store first floor: three-story and cellar brick building in rear 25 by about 20; lot 25x86.6 1-6 feet west side, and 83.6 5-6 feet east side.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 319, between 1st and 2d avs., three-story high-stoop and basement brick building, 20 by about 49; lot 20x98.9.

Terms at sale. Bills with full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of,

1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x289 feet, with front on both streets.

2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.

3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175x120 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 35x82 and 36x62 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.

4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground, 270x275 feet, with front on the creek of about 278 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35x157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42x100, with spacious sheds and storage room.

5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 360 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.

6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 358 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 330 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

10th—A tract, 85 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet.

Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.

Also, 5 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and gores of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.

Also, 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 236 hemlock logs. Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON 3D-AV., 25TH, 110TH AND 128TH STS., in partition between the heirs of John Vanderpoel, deceased, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st., south side, 179.9 feet east of 4th-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East 128th-st. 206 feet west of 2d-av.

THIRD-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—Five lots on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 110th-st., and five lots on south side of 110th-st., in the rear of the 3d-av. lots. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 10TH AVS., NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 141st-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Four lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the north-west corner 141st-st. 141st-st. is opened, and the assessments for opening St. Nicholas-av. are paid, and the avenue is now being graded.

TENTH-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 140th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—The two five-story brick stores and dwellings and lots situate on the westerly side of the 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., and known as Nos. 510 and 512 3d-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY, LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS.

RIVER FRONTS AND WATER PRIVILEGES—8 lots on Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts., together with dock, warehouse and sheds. The water right has been taken out.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—4 lots on the north side, adjoining the river lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET—2 lots on the north side, in rear of the above.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story and attic house and lot, No. 209 22d-st., 350 feet from 5th-av.; lot 25x100. House well built and in fine order.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story frame house and lot adjoining the above, in the rear; lot 25x100. (No. 210 21st-st.)

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Two-story building, used as a milk depot, and lot No. 206 21st-st., 25 feet south of last described; lot 25x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots south-west corner 73d-st.

SECOND-AVENUE—Two lots north-west corner 73d-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Three lots south-west corner 105th-st.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET—One lot between 2d and 3d avs.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—Two lots between 2d and 3d avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—One lot 100 feet west 7th-av. Boulevard.

VALUABLE IVTH WARD PROPERTY.

OAK-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 25 Oak-st., with extension, and lot running through to New Chambers-st.; size, 26 by 55.9 and 62 feet. House occupied as stores on ground floor and dwelling above. All in fine order. Stables in the rear. Title perfect.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 43 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 36 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT,
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.

For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TWENTY LOTS AND ELEGANT house on Broadway, Bushwick-av. and Linden-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by J. COLE, auctioneer. No. 1,149 Broadway, twelve rooms with modern improvements. All the lots perfectly stocked with fruit trees, &c. Terms seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO., NO. 82 CEDAR-ST.—AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE.

Loans, bonds, and mortgages.

Auction sales of City and country real estate.

Auction sales of household furniture, horses, carriages, &c.

Selling, exchanging, and letting of City and country property.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF BROOME AND VARICK STS.—This valuable business property, with the improvements, covering 21x63 feet, to a 3½ foot alley, on the corner of two important streets, in the business centre, will be sold by order of Theodore Ross, Esq., executor of the estate of Hon. James Moncrief, deceased.

Maps and particulars, apply at auctioneer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, about 30, a situation as cook and assist in washing; she is a very good cook; meats, game, pastry, good baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a competent, reliable servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; a good cook, baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; will be highly recommended by her present employer, in this City. Call for two days at No. 29 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion by a respectable woman; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, make all kinds of nice soups, and can bone and lard; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, making salads nicely; will take chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed and very respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; country or City; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; willing and obliging, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID AND dress-maker by a highly recommended seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front-room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation either to read for an old lady, and assist otherwise, or take care of one child and sew; has City reference. Call or address M. M., No. 201 West 34th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands doing both pastry and meats; best references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable girl as nurse, or as chamber maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotch girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., are wanted of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for the different kinds of work in City and country; well-recommended girls will be sent for at their residences.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., on hand a large number of recommended servants, City or country, and all respectable, French, English, Irish, Scotch, German. Servants suited in excellent situations. Come all.

ATTENTION!—EMPLOYERS OF SERvants can be promptly supplied with capable and well recommended servants at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,234 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years; girls for the country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., desirable situations ready for all servants wishing immediate employment in City or country, both Protestant and Catholic; servants with recommendations sent for at their residences.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, waiters, coachmen, &c., constantly on hand at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 541 6th-av.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER DRUG-store, first-class German, French, Irish and American male and female help can be constantly found.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Welsh Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and sewing; has five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work, who thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk. Address, for two days, HOWARD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Address, for two days, T. W., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 51 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address for P. N., care of P. Ransom, No. 138 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant German man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent waiter, (single,) in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; long City references, which will bear strictest investigation. Call or address No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN gardener and florist, a first-class situation; no place without glass will suit; best references. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 58 West-st.

WANTED—BY A TANNER, A SITUATION; best references and long experience. Address No. 135 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal English gardener, married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in hot and cold graperies, and the general routine in gardening. Address H. DIXON, Box No. 83 Madison Post-office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Can be seen at feed-store, until engaged, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, a situation—the man as coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; first-class help; no incumbrance; City or country; first-class reference. Address for two days J. C., No. 560 Fifth-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS to go to the country; a desirable home and good wages given to a competent person. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, 4th-av.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A FIRST-class dry-goods commission house, an American boy who lives with his parents; first-class references required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office, in handwriting.

PERSONAL.

COLOGNA.—FORTY-SIX, TWENTY-ONE, THIRTY-ONE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MEDICAL.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—IN THE Royal Nurseries the food prepared by SAVORY & MOORE has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says it "resembles mother's milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should." —*Soc. Sci. Rev.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* No boiling or straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New-Bond-st., London. Sold by all chemists and Italian warehousemen.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Feb. 25 | Assyria.....Wed., Mar. 1
Anglia.........Sat., Mar. 4 | Ismailia. ....Wed., Mar. 8
India...........Sat., Mar. 11 | Alexandria. Wed., Mar. 15
Europa.........Sat., Mar. 18 | Dorian ......Wed., Mar. 22
Columbia......Sat., Mar. 25 | Caledonia...Wed., Mar. 29

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23 | China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2 | Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Mar. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 22, at 3 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............March 29, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin..................$75 | Steerage..................$30
To London................80 | To London................35
To Halifax, N. S. .... 20 | To Halifax, N. S.......... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau), Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...................March 9
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING SILKS!

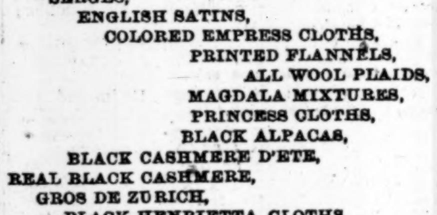
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
MONDAY, FEB. 20,
Will open a new and elegant stock of PLAIN COLORED SILKS in
CAMEO SHADES.
This fashionable COLOR OF THE SEASON consists of many shades, commencing with the darkest shade and graduating down to tinted white, forming the most elegant contrasts in color that can be imagined.
BEAUTIFUL OPAL SHADES.
These peculiar and really beautiful tints of various colors are in elegant qualities, and have never before been offered to the public.
RICH PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
A large invoice of unusually rich PLAIN BLACK SILKS, of the celebrated manufacture of J. C. Bonnet & Co., Lyons, in various grades, at extremely low prices.
FANCY SILKS.
An unusually fine assortment of FANCY STRIPES and CHECKS, suitable for the Spring season, at popular prices.
The goods in our SILK DEPARTMENT have been selected with the greatest care, and are every way worthy of an examination.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS.

We are offering REAL BARGAINS in our DRESS GOODS and MOURNING DEPARTMENTS, in which can be found the following class of goods, which will be disposed of at very low prices:
MERINOES,
SERGES,
ENGLISH SATINS,
COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PRINTED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
MAGDALA MIXTURES,
PRINCESS CLOTHS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE,
REAL BLACK CASHMERE,
GROS DE ZURICH,
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.



MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
SPRING STOCK now open, comprising all the most desirable goods for FULL or SECOND MOURNING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now opened their Spring stock of
44 SKIRTING LINENS, BED AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS (EN SUITE.)
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, BY THE YARD.
PLAIN HUCK AND FANCY DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
WHITE GOODS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
SUMMER AND OPERA FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c.
The balance of our BLANKET STOCK will be closed out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Sheets and Pillow-cases made to order.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
PERCALES,
SEERSUCKERS AND PIQUES,
POPLINS and SERGES, in PLAIDS and PLAIN COLORS, for SPRING SUITS, with FRINGES AND SATIN STRIPES, for the trimmings, to match.
Just received, and will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,
Broadway & Waverley-Place.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE, BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. BLACK VELVETEENS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.
BLACK SILKS AT TEMPTING PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
We will offer this week an IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
KNOWN IN THIS CITY FOR MANY YEARS.
6-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
7-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, AT 30c. PER YARD.
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, AT 35c. PER YARD.
6-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, AT 50c. PER YARD.
7-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, AT 55c. PER YARD.
8-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, AT 60c. PER YARD.
3-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, AT 69c. PER DOZEN, ALL LINEN.
4-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, AT 75c. PER DOZEN, ALL LINEN.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, AT 95c. PER DOZEN, ALL LINEN.
3-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, AT $1 15 PER DOZEN, ALL LINEN.
Also,
FINE WHITE GOODS.
JACONETS, FROM 10c. PER YARD.
CAMBRICS, FROM 11c. PER YARD.
NAINSOOKS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD.
MULLS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD.
PIQUES, NEW STYLES, AT 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., TO 40c. PER YARD.
Also,
ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETING MUSLINS, AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, BY THE PIECE.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, Near Houston-st.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

We are offering the balance of our stock of Dress Goods at a VERY LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE, and ask particular attention to our
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., &c.
Domestics sold by the piece at manufacturers' prices.
In all the above departments, and in
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.,
we offer inducements which cannot be surpassed.
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.
One door below Bleecker-st.

Great Inducements
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS, &C.
Customers are invited to get samples of our goods before purchasing, and thus demonstrate by actual comparison that OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN THOSE OF OTHER HOUSES.
Some of our
SPECIAL MAKES
are sold with
A POSITIVE GUARANTEE AS TO WEAR,
Which, in view of the large quantity of inferior goods on the market, will be found an important consideration.
SHAWLS, SUITS AND CLOAKS CLOSING OUT AT LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.
BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,
From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a
FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.
Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.
PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,
at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

REMOVAL.
THE
NATIONAL TRUST CO.
OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 336 BROADWAY,
TO ITS NEW OFFICES,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.,
LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
8 AND 10 PER CENT. BONDS,
Payable in this City, for sale below par by
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West Fairmont Gas Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Company $200,000. By order of
H. J. DAVISON,
C. S. BROWN,
G. R. VAN ALEN,
F. P. JONES,
Trustees.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND MORTgage in sums from $5,000 to $50,000 on New-York or Brooklyn property. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOSITION for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COAL.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.
THE SUPERIOR GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, mined and shipped by this Company, will be delivered alongside of steamers in this port, at $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Orders received by
H. CONRAD, President, No. 12 Trinity Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's comedietta,
A MORNING CALL,
produced with NEW and ELEGANT SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS.
Sir Edward Ardent.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mrs. Chillingtone...Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Scene—BOUDOIR in Mrs. CHILLINGTONE'S COUNTRY-HOUSE.
To be followed by Morton's popular comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Christopher Larkins..........Mr. O. MARLOWE
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown.....Mr. J. H. STODDART
David.............................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Mrs. Larkins..........................Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Mrs. Colonel Carver.........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Mrs. Woodcock...........................Miss FOWLER
Susan.......................................Miss CLAYTON
Guests, bridesmaids, and others.
The new scenery comprises:
ACT 1ST—Mrs. CARVER'S HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF STOW IN THE WOLD.
ACT 2D—Mrs. LARKIN'S HOUSE IN LONDON.
TUESDAY, FEB. 21, HOME AND BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, THE HEIR AT LAW.
THURSDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, FEB. 24, (first time this season,) Buckstone's finest comedy MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY, first matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next performance of OURS.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST and MISS LILLIE,
Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL,
(By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia,)
AND W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, FEB. 20, AND
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Will be presented,
RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in THE LADY OF LYONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—First appearance of Master GEORGE MELVILLE.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Bareback Somersault Rider. Spirited Equestrian Diversion.—BLIND MAN'S BUFF, the perfection of equestrianism. Acrobatic and Gymnastic Worth. Thoroughly Trained Horse, Ponies and Dogs.
BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERformances every night at Stadt Theatre. Monday and Tuesday, Die Grille, (Fanchon, the Cricket.) Seebach, Fanchon; Veneta, Fadette. Wednesday, Washington's Birthday. In consequence of its triumphant success, Seebach as Anna Liese.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board. Dinner at 6.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH will receive pupils at one-half the usual rates, Feb. 20 and 21 only, for Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., at his College, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMEtic, Penmanship, Algebra, Spelling; twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, enjoys a large country as well as City patronage.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 134 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen, a competent teacher of French, to give three or four lessons a week. Address, giving terms, M. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

TO SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND STUDENTS.—A professor of German, French, and English branches is now open to engagements. Prof. D., University, Washington-square, City.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of EARL & BARTHOLOMEW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID M. EARL.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
The undersigned will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the Fish and Provision business at the old stand, No. 196 Greenwich-st.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
IL TROVATORE.
Under the direction of.............Signor ALBITES
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1871,
For the benefit of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
Leonora..............................Miss NININGER
Azucena..........................Mme. GAZZANIGA
Manrico..................................Signor LEONI
Count di Luna........................Signor PRERINA
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
CARL BERGMANN...............................Conductor
Admission, including reserved seats, $2. Private boxes, $10. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All persons having bought admission tickets for IL TROVATORE can have them exchanged for reserved seats without any extra charge. Apply at the box-office, or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..............................J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TENTH WEEK of SARATOGA and LAST NIGHTS.
The *Herald* says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Bascomb, Matthison, Burnet and Beekman.
THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, at 1½.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.
The addresses to the graduates will be delivered by Chancellor Crosby, Prof. J. C. Draper and Dr. E. F. Preston. The profession and public are invited to attend.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEREAN READINGS, Union League Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, from "Antony and Cleopatra." Tickets for sale at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Putnam's, No. 308 4th-av.; also at the door of the hall. On account of Ash Wednesday, the last morning reading is postponed until WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock. Letters on subject of readings to be addressed care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:
Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.
Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.
No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.
130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 325 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.
The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.
Maps and particulars at the office.
Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:
549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.
124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.
120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.
208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.
70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.
263 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
Particulars at the office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av., Corner 14th-st.
FIRST ANNUAL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Contributed by the following resident and American artists:

W. Holberton,	A. D. Shattuck,	Clinton Ogilvie,
C. A. Fiske,	A. Cary Smith,	J. B. Bristol,
Henry Mosler,	Miss Wenzler,	J. R. Brevoort,
B. Bishop,	W. Thompson,	J. Hope,
A. H. Wyant,	M. F. H. De Haas,	Frost Johnson,
Wm. M. Brown,	L. U. Wiles,	Julie H. Beers,
Julie H. Beers,	Gilbert Burling,	W. F. De Haas,
Winslow Homer,	C. C. Griswold,	Arthur Parton,
Ernest Parton,	K. Van Elten,	George H. Hall,
Julia Oakley,	Victor Nehlig,	R. W. Hubbard,
J. L. Fitch,	L. C. Tiffany,	James M. Hart,
E. Terry,	G. B. Butler,	A. F. Tait,
Jervis McEntee,	A. F. Bellows,	H. Fuechsel,
J. Pope,	E. W. Perry,	David Johnson,
H. W. Robbins,	Wm. M. Brown,	W. M. Cary,
Mrs. F. Johnson,	Henry Mosler,	A. Bishop,
S. Colman,	J. D. Smillie,	A. H. Clements,
H. P. Gray,	Louis Lang,	R. H. Park.

To be distributed at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Admission free, day and evening.
The pictures comprising this collection are exclusively the property of the artists represented, and will be sold for their account and benefit.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large collection of English Books, (recent importation,) comprising FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, VALUABLE WORKS OF TRAVEL, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ORIENTAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION, AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., as above, a general assortment of first-class banking-room furniture, comprising counters, railings, desks, tables, chairs, partition, wardrobe, carpets, gas-fixtures, first-class burglar-proof safe, &c., &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 20, at 12½ o'clock, within their store:
3,296 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
702 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Calabria.*

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 112 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rose-wood parlor, walnut bed-room and oak dining-room furniture, carpets, mirrors, crockery, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Fifty shares of "THE CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY," said stock being pledged for a debt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-lawfmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-lawfmM*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday.)
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V., in THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the immense success of the first Matinee, the Management beg to announce a second WEHLI GRAND MATINEE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 2.
ASSISTED BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. extra.
Tickets for sale at the theatre, Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
LALLA ROOKH
KATHLEEN HUNTED DOWN.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1871.
First representation of Alexander Dumas' great drama, entitled
MONTE CRISTO,
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS.
First appearance of the popular American actor, Mr. E. EDDY.
Supported by an unapproachable cast of characters.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.,
LUCRETIA BORGIA and NORAH CREINA.
Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE BENEFIT.
Volunteer students of Mount Washington Institute, (No. 40 Washington-square,) will give a dramatic and elocutionary entertainment for the benefit of the newsboys, on the EVENING of Feb. 23, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.; exercises begin at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Children's Aid Society are especially invited to encourage this effort in behalf of the newsboys.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

LECTURES.

HON. GEO. WM. CURTIS
Will deliver his popular lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS
at Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
For sale at Dixon's, No. 711 Broadway, and American Tract Society, and Putnam's, under Association Hall.

DR. LORD,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, FEB. 20, ON GALILEO.
IN BROOKLYN, FEB. 21, ON MICHAEL ANGELO.

THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 8 P. M.
Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, Mass., will address the students of the Evening High School, in 13th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., on *The Theory of Protection and its Fallacies.*
The public are invited to be present. Admission free.

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, on
THE APOSTLES,
a strictly historical sketch, to be delivered WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. To be followed by PAUL on SATURDAY NEXT.
Tickets 50 cents each, at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M., to begin at 8 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and J. M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph N. Collins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f6-3wlawM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Costello, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1871.
f13-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK and LOUIS P. FRANK, composing the firm of C. Frank's Sons, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isidor Frank, Charles Frank and Louis P. Frank, comprising the firm of C. Frank's Sons, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the district Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871.
C. VANNIER, Assignee, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.
f13-law3wM*

NO. 2,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLOB KNOLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of February, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlob Knoll, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors in the District Court of said district. MORDAUNT BODINE, Assignee.
f13-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward Costello, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871. FRANCIS MURRAY, Assignee.
f13-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALLIERE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Balliere, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court, in said district.—Dated at New York City, Jan. 12, 1870.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
f6-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

OURSELVES AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

Social and Personal Responsibility—Eloquent Plea for Suffering France—Sermon by Rev Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was filled, as usual, yesterday morning, with a congregation of eager listeners, and it is safe to say that not one of all the multitude left without feeling deeply impressed with Mr. BEECHER's great power as an orator. When in the course of his sermon he referred to the sufferings of beautiful France there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen in all the vast assembly, and in many instances audible expression was given to the sorrow excited by the tones of the speaker's voice. The text chosen for the sermon was the fourth verse of the second chapter of Philippians:

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of his neighbor."

There are, said Mr. BEECHER, two great principles which run through society and the true prosperity of the individual, and the community at large depend upon the expression of these seemingly antagonistic principles. The first is that of personal responsibility; the second is that of social sympathy and social liability. Every man is bound by the law of his being to seek his own good primarily; every man is bound by the law of his own higher being to seek the good of others by that primary good which he has secured for himself. When it is commanded, therefore, that every man should mind his own business, we are not to say "that is just what I think—let everybody take care of himself and then everybody will be well cared for:" for the apostle here distinctly commands us to remember our neighbors. There may be a seeming contradiction of terms here, and some may ask which is true. I answer, both of them. They are both principles fundamental and fruitful; but they are like certain trees, possessed, the one of the male, and the other of the female element, requiring contiguity. It is only by taking care of one's self thoroughly that you can take care of others, and thus live consistently with the law of your own being. Every man is charged with certain things which belong to him specially, and which he must think of more than he does of anybody else's affairs, certain duties which he must discharge before he discharges any other duties. We are to store up being, store up strength, resources, and then by securing our own central self, lay the foundation for broad benevolence. It is dangerous to relax the responsibility of this self care, even in charity, and next to this danger is that of not relieving those who are really in need of help. If you do not relieve the needy, you yourself suffer. It must, however, be borne in mind that there is a damage you are liable to do to others by being charitable. It is one of the most dangerous things in the world to help a man. The charity that is so administered as to relieve a person in any degree from the force of this law which says take care of yourself, is the most hurtful thing that you can do to a man. The pressure of all God's law is to make men take care of themselves. Of course there will come a residuum of those that are past self-help, and they become the true objects of charity. Yet even among the sick and the poor there should be a spirit of self-reliance cherished, for when a man is bereft of the desire to take care of himself he has lost every element of manhood. And children must be brought up in this way, so that they shall have self-respect. We are not solitary in this; we are social, and although in one sense our neighbors are not a part of ourself as our limbs and faculties are, in another sense they are identified with us. It would be impossible for a man living in solitude to exercise all the faculties of his mind. Many of our faculties imply communistic existence. Society is a part of education; it is a condition of development and happiness. Therefore it is that to attempt to reform men that have been criminals by shutting them out from society is to attempt something at once unnatural and barbarous. We are just as much bound to take care of others as we are of ourselves in the sphere of benevolence. The law is "love thy neighbor as thyself." "As" don't carry the force there of quantity, but of quality; our affection is to be just as real, pure and disinterested for ourselves. This doctrine does not allow men to neglect their own affairs for the sake of benevolence. There are many who seek a vague excitement, coupled with the indulging of a benevolent pride, in a perpetual attempt to take care of everybody but themselves. They may be appointed as father and mother in the household, and if so their first sphere of duty is there. There they must serve God. He who works for the upbuilding of a Christian household is laboring for an institution than which society has none more precious. There be many that take care of the community first and then go home with the scraps of their time. There are many seized with an infernal spirit of usefulness that carries them everywhere and into everything under heaven but where they ought to be. They have no time to attend to home and their children, for there is this visit and that to pay; there is that committee and this society; they are smitten, as it were, by duty. Now, there is no such thing encouraged in the Word of God. The apostle calls them busybodies. No man has a right to so interest himself in outside matters as to necessitate the neglect of home duties. Do not neglect that branch of self in the household; that is the road to the highest benevolence. Take care of home. Make that sweet, beautiful, rich and happy; then carry your fruit outside. Still less does the Bible encourage imprudent prying and advice-giving in the affairs of others. There be some persons that are atmospheric pokes. They distribute themselves like a malaria over the whole community. They are around looking after everybody; they must see everything that is done, suggesting here, inquiring there, and giving advice that is cheap to give as it is dear to take. They fill up their whole lives with this meddlesome spirit. God abhors them. The devil loves them. Let men give succor when succor calls; let men give counsel sparingly, even when counsel is asked. Let men intrude nothing of themselves upon those who do not need their intrusion. Still, because there are some people who busy themselves too much with the affairs of the public, that is no reason why others should entirely neglect them. This extreme should not, in your case, rebound to the other extreme. Bear abroad the atmosphere that you have created in your own homes to make others happy. This principle applies with equal force in its relations to individuals and to nations. If a man lives exclusively for himself he may be successful, but the final result will be a loss of power. The selfish man is like a magnified auger, boring steadily into the community; the further he goes the harder it is for him to turn himself round; and in old age he is deprived of the power of enjoying his wealth. There are many men who make their business as hard as iron, and yet, after they have prospered, and have got more than they know how to use well, they begin to ask themselves what is the end of it all. Sometimes they take comfort by a posthumous bequest that flatters at once their vanity, and in some sort satisfies their selfishness. If, however, they do become benevolent in old age, it is well, and the only thing to be lamented is that they postponed it so long. There are men that I see in New-York (none in Brooklyn) that are burying themselves among golden bricks. There is a horrible story told of an Italian noble, who, for the commission of some crime, had a lady built up in a living tomb; but that is not half so horrible as what I see going on in New-York every day. Only men there use golden bricks, and rear them around their souls, until, at last, not even toward heaven is there a space left, and the man smothers behind his golden bricks. All the man that is in him is dead. Selfishness is good as a base, but you must raise a good scale above it. Mr. BEECHER at this point referred to the relations existing at present between the different States in the country, and said that the idea appears to hold sway in some quarters that it is possible for one State to prosper at the expense of another, and said that what is good for the North must be good for the South and *vice versa*. The West has no real interests that are in antagonism to those of the East. He then remarked that the consideration of the public welfare should be a part of the education of our children both at home and in the church. In every community there are elements of care which are of a general character and do not come particularly into the sphere of any man's duty. There are, besides the things which a man does for himself, many things which are common to all, and the performance of this constitutes what we call public spirit. It is a shame for any man to sit at home and rear up his own prosperity there saying, "I am provided for, and I don't care whether things go up or down." You are a part of the community, and you must care. There are many men that feel that everything drawn from them for the general interest is so much lost. There are many men so selfish that they begrudge their taxes and everything they do for the public. There are, I am told, men in Brooklyn who don't like to pay their taxes; I am told that they evade them when possible; I am told that they depreciate the value of their property to the Assessor; I am told that they tell lies, (which I cannot believe.) Still it is easy enough to conceive a man who has toiled hard to make his money saying, "I don't think I should pay taxes for the sake of making everything equal where all manner of villainous practices abound in the community; I don't think that I should pay to support those who have squandered their all in riotous living. This is the law of life. The good always pay for the bad, therefore the man cannot fortify himself on that ground. A man might say I am willing to pay my taxes if they would do anything for the community, but I do begrudge my taxes when I see them squandered by ruffians on every hand; I must grumble when I feel that at least five portions out of every ten go to feed a set of cormorants. This is pretty near my position in the matter. Still I believe, even despite the amount of swindling and villainy in high places in this city, it is our duty to pay our taxes cheerfully and remedy the evil at the polls as soon as possible. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER applied the principle laid down in the text to the present condition of the nations of the earth, and then, reverting to the present unhappy condition of France, said that the day had past when nations could stand coldly by and see their neighbors torn to pieces, or could feel that their interests could possibly be advanced by the destruction of the others. Fifty years ago NAPOLEON carried rapine and desolation into Berlin; today WILLIAM has brought the recoil upon the Parisians. Misery reigns throughout that fairest of the nations. Misery that has been produced, not by the action of the people, but by the hollow heartedness of the man who sat upon the throne. I do not think Germany was wrong. She has simply carried the desolation into the territory of the assailant that was meant for her own towns and villages. Still the question now to be considered is not one of war, but of benevolence; a people who sympathized with this country in its struggle for independence, and gave to our history some of the brightest names on its pages, lies bleeding at every pore and calls upon you in the interest of humanity to stretch forth your hands in benevolence.

After the sermon a collection was taken up to be sent to the association having charge of the French Benevolent Fund, to be forwarded to the people of France. Mr. BEECHER urged the congregation to respond in a manner not only worthy of the name but of their manhood, and they did. The exact amount contributed is not yet known, but it will be made known to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS STATE SUBSIDIES.

A Profession of Faith in God a Barrier to the Reception of Aid from the State—Discourse by Rev. John Quincy Adams at the East Baptist Church, Corner of Gouverneur and Madison Streets.

Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, pastor of the East Baptist Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, discoursed, yesterday morning, on "A Profession of Faith a Barrier to the Reception of Aid from the State," selecting his text from the eighth chapter of Ezra and tenth verse: "For I was ashamed to require of the King a band of soldiers to help us against the enemy," &c. The reverend gentleman remarked that a man of faith was always a man of principle, and a man of principle was always a man of faith. They always accompanied each other. Even when the man had false principles, his faith in those principles assured consistency in his deportment; but where faith was exercised in God, there always was the highest manifestation of principle. The text he had quoted suggested the idea that every true believer trusted implicitly in God, and this was in harmony with the language of the Apostle Paul, "He that cometh unto God must believe that He is God, and He is the rewarder of all they that diligently seek Him." There were many professions of faith found wanting under the application of the test of adversity, and as an example he might refer to various systems of religion professing faith in God, and yet in all their endeavors to promote their tenets, show their trust is not in Him, but are constantly seeking the assistance of monarchies, and empires, and bayonets, in order to advance their religious convictions. They rely on the State for aid, thus affording convincing evidence that their trust is not in Him, whom they invest with Godlike qualities. True faith never acted thus. Many professed a kind of faith entirely opposite to that of the Evangelical faith, which recognized Jesus as the only ground of acceptance with God. There were those who professed to believe in one great cause, and that God was so far removed from the affairs of men, that everything in this world was governed by chance. But the text refuted that theory, proving God's interest in human matters, and in its widest application his interest in everything relating to his own children. In an especial degree was this care manifested for the advancement of religion, and belief in this faith recognized Him as the resource for the accomplishment of all good, and the fountain to which the believer should turn in all emergencies and necessities. The object of a man's faith was always evident when he needed help. As in daily life, so with Christian organizations; its action under reverse fortune indicated its sense of dependence on God. Every true believer confessed these truths and said with the Psalmist, "My soul shall make its abode in the Lord." This confession of faith in God prevented an appeal to man for help. When individuals or organizations who avowed their reliance on God in the daily oppositions of life threw themselves at the feet of the State, praying relief, no wonder it should be said that religion was compromised, and that these avowals were not candid or sincere. To the Baptist persuasion this subject was just then full of lively interest. It had always repudiated any alliance between Church and State, any dependence of the Church on the State, and now it came to the State for relief. This, he asserted, was a virtual confession that God was not able to take care of His own, and that the aid of human Governments should be invoked that His Church might be sustained. There was a compromise wherever this course was pursued, and a persistence in it on the part of the Baptist Church was a repudiation of their grand principles of religion, which acquired for them such honored distinction in the past. They should at once refuse the grant of the lots recently accorded them by the civic authorities, for they did not want to become paupers of the State. Let other denominations bear that stigma, but let not the name of the Baptist denomination, which had always kept aloof from State entanglements, be so tarnished. In his belief, the acceptance of State assistance would bestow a serious injury on the congregation, so that in future it would become an annual recipient of public bounty, enervate faith, and destroy those great tenets which were their only anchor for final salvation. It also, he maintained, weakened man's reliance on God, deprived God of the opportunity of testifying His love for His children, and brought Baptistry on a level with other religions which partook of a semi-political character. In conclusion he repudiated all desire for State assistance, and relied on God to work out the interest of His chosen people.

IDOLS.

A Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Yesterday morning Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached at Lyric Hall on the subject of idols. He said that the very first commandment issued by the Creator was that His people should make no image of Him, and he then proceeded to consider the question, "What are idols?" Any image, visible or invisible, might be an idol. It might be a statue, or a picture, or a relic, or merely an image imprinted on the mind, and taking the meaning of the word in this sense we were all idol worshipers. But something more was necessary to constitute an idol in the true sense of the word. There were idols of beauty, as the statues of gods and godesses made by the Greeks, to whom we were indebted for our ideals of true symmetry, and there might be idols of ugliness as those to be found in the temples of the Chinese and the Hindoos. In its full sense, then, an idol was anything that we worshiped. Idol worshipers, however, denied that they paid homage to statues, or pictures, or relics. These, they said, were but the symbols of the being they worshiped. Through them they looked up to the Creator, and these served but to enable them to fix their minds on Him. All this, however, was false reasoning. Nothing should stand between God and his maker. Idols served but as a barrier between God and man. They limited the mind to the thing itself, instead of expanding it and carrying upward. The votaries of the Roman Catholic Church were true idol worshipers. Men had been condemned to death for destroying images and relics belonging to the Church. Now had these men been executed for merely destroying pieces of stone or wood? No. Those who condemned them to death undoubtedly believed that these images and relics possessed some of the attributes of the Divine being. Protestantism never made a greater advance than when it forbade the worship of all images and relics. It was the first great step in the right direction, and had led to most important results. Mr. FROTHINGHAM then proceeded to argue that the worship of Jesus had the same malign influence as the worship of idols. We wanted no representative of God. We must have him alone, one and indivisible. We could not worship a part of him, and we could not allow anything to stand between us and him. Besides, if we made a worship of Jesus, then we could not have Him as a friend and a brother. He would stand above us, not beside us. Every true Christian wanted a thinking God, one who would fill our minds as well as our hearts; one who would occupy all places, and be with us always; one with whom we could commune at all times. No representative of God could do this. He concluded by saying that the substituting of any image for God Himself, was one of the most pernicious practices of which any church could be guilty.

OTHER CHURCH SERVICES.

The Prodigal Son—Sermon by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith in Cooper Union—The Power of a Mother's Prayers.

The free religious service in Cooper Union was conducted last evening by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, who read as the lesson the fifty-first Psalm, and instead of a regular sermon made some running comments upon the fifteenth chapter of Luke. This chapter opens with a statement that the Pharisees and Scribes who followed Jesus murmured because He received sinners and ate with them, upon which Mr. SMITH remarked that some men are righteous only by discovering the sins of others; their characters white only by contrast with the blackness of others. Yet he thanked God for such men. They have their uses. Without them we should not have had so many of the beautiful sayings and precious parables and precepts of the Savior which were given in answer to these inquiries. There are many Scribes and Pharisees today in the Church and outside of it. He narrated an incident of one who was so pure that he was afraid of being contaminated by the ungodly people around him, and who afterward ran away for his own and his neighbors' good. He (Mr. SMITH) was always afraid of a man who is better than Christ—afraid he will steal. There follows in the chapter two parables about a man losing one sheep in the wilderness and a woman losing a piece of silver. Both search diligently, and having found what they had lost rejoice over it. He was glad, he said, that all the illustrations of the Savior are poor people's figures. Imagine a rich man or woman losing fifty cents, and sweeping the house diligently until it is found, and then calling in friends to rejoice over its recovery. And in these figures we get back of creeds and pulpits, and ministers and rituals, and come to the pure and simple Word of God. There should be one common Marqeé, where all the soldiers of the living God can meet as equals. Then follows the parable of the prodigal son, which Mr. SMITH read as far as verse 19 and commented upon, by showing the condition of the sinner out of Christ feeding upon husks, and the three steps necessary to a change in his condition. He first comes to himself. And the longest journey a man ever made is to come to himself, but the misfortune with so many men is that they do not stay there long enough, but, listening to the syren's song, are enticed away again into sin and worldliness. The next step is to resolve, "I will arise and go," and the third is to act out this resolve, and go. But where shall the young man go? To his father. None but a God could give such a parable, and none but a God could exemplify it. Mr. SMITH, with very evident effect upon the hearts of many of his hearers, narrated incidents in his own personal experience, and illustrated how, in his case, the prayers of a long-sainted mother, brought to his mind by a Christian merchant, had led him to seek Christ, and how, during the revival of 1857, when he was preaching in a distant city, as he entered his pulpit one evening, he was compelled by the Holy Spirit, without knowing why, to change his text and his sermon, and to preach on prayer; and at the close of his discourse a man in the rear of the room stood up and asked prayers, saying, at the same time, that his mother's prayers were bothering him. That man had not been inside of a church for twelve years; but it afterward appeared that in a mothers' meeting in Rochester, sixty-eight miles away, this mother was praying for her wayward son, and he was thus unconsciously brought to Christ.

"The Children's Fold"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trinity Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. HALL, long the favorite pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, and who succeeded Bishop LITTLEJOHN as pastor of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon last evening in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in aid of the charitable institution known as "The Children's Fold." This institution is under the supervision of the Episcopal denomination, and has for its object the reception, nurture and education of such children between one and twelve years as for any cause may be abandoned by their parents and come under their charge. Dr. HALL selected as his text a part of fourteenth verse of the twenty-first chapter of John: "Feed my lambs." When, like St. Peter, he said, the Christian says to God, "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee," the soul by faith hears God respond: "Feed my lambs." The man taking not only the name but the living heart of Christ, thus shows his deeds of faith outwardly. The converted man is a worker. It is a part of his nature to work for Christ, the irresistible impulse of the heart. He goes out in the morning and sees a child overboard, and plunges in and saves it, and then blushes like a girl when he hears men praise his act. St. Augustine's first impulse when he received Divine grace was to go out as a missionary to others. He could not keep it to himself. Or, like the poor negro woman who, in her innocence of heart, was told that God had sent His Son to die for mankind responded, "Massa, it is just like Him." It is the irrepressible disposition of the converted Christian to do for others what Christ has done for him. The regenerate Christian ever hears the voice of Christ saying to him, as to Peter, "Feed my lambs." Men are apt to run into ruts in their charities, and endeavor to conform to rules which were good once but are now out of date. The Christian must exercise common sense as well as the sublime in faith. In a New-England village the church organization can generally meet the wants of the poor in a quiet and unostentatious way, and the presence of a cowled monk there as a personification of self-denying poverty would have been an object of derision, if indeed he did not receive unprecedented attention from the village Justice. The Selectmen would take care of the casual widow, the mother of an only son, perhaps, who, far away at sea, sent her a mere pittance of his hard earnings. Indeed, thirty years ago it was a rare thing, if not an unknown circumstance, to see a native-born man begging. But this is all past away in our great cities, and the sooner the fact is practicably recognized the better. If we do not manage poverty, poverty will by and by try to manage us. A few years ago we excommunicated rebellion with bell, book and candle, but those who have rebelled against every government in Europe seek an asylum here and are made welcome. Among these are not a few of the devotees of Red Republicanism; and when these and their offspring and the seventy thousand pauper children of this City shall have graduated as the vendetta of despair they will burn together and no man shall quench them. In conclusion, he urged those who cherished in their hearts the love of Christ to illustrate His life by deeds of practical charity toward sustaining this work, and thereby obey His command: "Feed my lambs."

The Perils of Doing Spiritual Business on False Capital—Sermon of Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached, last evening, in the Church of the Puritans, on the text taken from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, first chapter, fourteenth verse: "That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in us." The speaker said this text was the mainspring of all Christian endeavor toward the spiritualization of the world; for "that good thing" has been committed unto us as much as it was unto Timothy, and it is now as difficult to keep as it was then. We sometimes think that all of men's failures act on the practical affairs of everyday life, forgetting that the devil is continually sowing tares, and that the spiritual harvest, when it is gathered, may be only fit to be burned. Is it not this that delays the conversion of the world? We have means as never before for disseminating the Gospel, and yet we have come, perhaps, to a period which will try our strength as it has never been tried before, and this idle reliance on the letter without the spirit of the word will not save us. We are accustomed to say, "All right; pass on," when the words do not indicate our true feelings. It should be with us as with an army in the field, where the men are taught to be constantly on their guard, and where a watch-word wrongly used may result in entire defeat. Our faith in the Bible as a watch-word must be entire, and something must be done to arrest the current of doubt, which is turning out young men from our colleges, who in the hour of need may become Arnolds or Lees. The Word of God is infallible; neither science nor conclaves of Cardinals can prove the contrary; but with the Word must come the spirit, and with the spirit the Word—one without the other is insufficient. He then spoke of the readiness with which many would accept the statements of HUXLEY and TYNDALL, who doubted the Bible. It will not bear reasoning, they say. But is it necessary that God should come down from heaven and explain his whole scheme of creation to them, in order that they may believe? If a man were to say he would receive none of Government's legal tender or notes of any kind, but would do business entirely with gold, he would have to employ porters and teams to carry his money around when he made a purchase; and in the same way if a man were to accept in the Bible only what he could prove, he would have to study Greek and Hebrew, besides innumerable commentaries, for the rest of his life; but if he went still further, and said he would not accept gold until he was shown the place from whence it came, and the process of formation, we should say he was crazy; but there are thousands who make the same demand respecting the Bible, utterly unmindful that it is a tender which can save such ruined, bankrupt souls as theirs. We have, indeed, the account of one man who was guided entirely by his senses, and who, when in torture, besought Abraham to send some messengers to his brothers' houses, lest they also should join him. Let us take warning from this; the notes which we so readily strike off, and which seem to answer every purpose, will not be accepted when the final reckoning day comes; then it is that we shall wish we had treasures laid up in Heaven, guaranteed by the Bible.

Church Charity Foundation of Long Island—Anniversary Service at St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, Last Evening.

A meeting was held last evening at St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, in behalf of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, which is an institution under the immediate auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more especially in charge of those churches of that denomination located in Brooklyn. It was founded in 1848, and has for its object the relief, shelter and support of poor aged people and orphans. This charity is under the supervision of a Board of Managers, composed of ministers and laymen, and a Board of Assistant Managers, composed of ladies, all of whom are elected by the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Kings County. It originally contemplated the building of a house for the proper accommodation of poor aged people, a home for the shelter and education of orphans, a hospital and a dispensary. Of these, as we learned from the report of Rev. BENJ. H. PADDOCK, D. D., read at the meeting last evening, there is already established an orphan department, a department for aged women, and a dispensary, and a building for aged men and aged married couples is to be added in the Spring at a cost of $45,000. Dr. PADDOCK, in introducing his report, remarked that it might appear that the work was progressing slowly, but, said he, we can afford to work slowly because we are working for what will last forever; also, it must be remembered, this diocese has accomplished much during the three years of its existence aside from this charity. As to its finances and sources of revenue, the doctor mentioned the ownership of fifty-three lots at the corner of Atlantic and Albany avenues, which have appreciated five-fold since their original purchase, and the Forbes legacy of $32,286 44, the interest only of which is as yet available. The building fund, with subscriptions now pledged, amounts to about $20,000. General fund for support of inmates during past year, $8,894 62; total expenses for same period, $8,838 38; showing a small surplus, which together with assurances of support already tendered, was a gratifying exhibit of the past, and afforded cheering encouragement for the future. With their present facilities, some twenty aged women and fifty orphans are cared for, and the new building will accommodate about fifty aged people, giving each a comfortable room. For the future, said he, in closing, our duty is to instantly go on with the new building, and the obligation is for all churches to come to our aid.

Dr. PADDOCK's report was followed by an interesting sermon by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., upon the general subject of charity as the distinguishing evidence of true Christianity. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the congregation to make the present occasion a "white stone" in the history of this noble work. The substantial result of this anniversary meeting was a collection of about $500.

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Diehl.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. JOHN JACOB DIEHL took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 133 Essex-street. The body was inclosed in a splendid casket of solid mahogany, covered with black silk velvet and lined with white satin. The mountings were all of gold plate, with massive gold-plated extension-bar handles, forming one of the handsomest caskets ever made in the City. On the top was a large gold plate bearing the following inscription:

JOHN JACOB DIEHL.
Aged 51 years, 2 months, 15 days.
Died Feb. 16, 1871.

The attendance of friends at the house was very large, and, owing to the great quantity of snow on each side of the street, some difficulty was experienced in getting the carriages in line. Members of the following societies and military organizations, to all of which the deceased belonged, were present: Battery B, First Regiment Artillery, Capt. HEITNER in command; Battery C, First Regiment Artillery, Capt. SCHILLING commanding; Officers Second Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.; Navigation Lodge, No. 232, F. A. M.; Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. A. M.; Minerva Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F.; Steuben Lodge, No. 187, D. O. H.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, O. S. D. F.; New-York Germania and Teutonia Benevolent Associations; Arion, Teutonia and Hudson Maennerchor Singing Societies; Cherasker Lodge, No. 4, O. D. H.; Independent New-York Schuetzen; Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteer Heavy Artillery Veteran Association.

The pall-bearers were composed of two members from each society and each military organization. The funeral services were performed at the house by Rev. JULIUS W. GEYER, pastor of the Houston-street Dutch Reformed Church.

The members of Batteries B and C formed a guard of honor around the hearse. The cortége, consisting of the military and societies marching and seventy-two carriages, formed an imposing sight as it slowly moved down Houston-street to the sound of funeral dirges played by the artillery band.

The remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery, and the Masonic funeral service was read at the grave by the Master of Navigation Lodge No. 232, F. A. M. The funeral, which was under the entire direction of Mr. JONAS STOKES, the undertaker, No. 237 Bowery, attracted large crowds.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The City was unusually quiet Saturday night and yesterday morning, the Police returns up to 6 o'clock A. M. presenting only a few arrests for misdemeanors, and no felonies whatever. The business of the Police Courts was consequently very light, and the only case of importance at the Tombs was the arraignment of PAUL CHRISTENSEN, of No. 470 Pearl-street, for striking MOSES HILLMAN, of No. 435 East Fifty-eighth-street, with a club, inflicting a serious wound, for which he was held to answer. DANIEL LYONS and THOMAS HOLMES, precocious pickpockets, each aged ten years, were sent to the Industrial School, on Hart's Island, as a means of preventing them from plying their vocation at Washington Market.

A lady missionary, who sees much of want and untold misery, called, one day last week, at No. 312 Stanton-street, where, in a deep cellar basement, she found Mrs. WEBER, the heart-broken wife of a drunkard who is now confined on the Island, leaving her to support herself and three little children, the youngest an infant, who was nearly naked. The woman stated that she earned, by making overalls at six cents a piece, hand-made, $1 68 per week, which she has to carry on foot from her home down to a place near Fulton-street, not being able to pay car fare for herself and bundle. Out of this scanty income $4 per month is paid for rent. Here is a worthy object of charity.

The grand reception (with the German) of H Company, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guards, will take place this evening at Dodworth's Hall, Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Music will be furnished by Lander's Band. The entertainment is under the special supervision of Lieut. J. LENOX HUGGINS, Corporals FOLSOM and YOUNGS, and privates TOWNSEND, LAWRENCE and WILMERDING. Among the invited guests are Gov. HOFFMAN, Gens. McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and HOOKER. Col. PORTER and the commissioned officers of the regiment are expected to be present in full uniform. Supper will be provided for the guests in the large and commodious rooms of the Hotel Brunswick.

As already reported in the TIMES, a committee of arrangements, composed of 100 leading Germans, was formed at a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last week, to prepare a peace demonstration on a grand scale, as soon as the news of a treaty of peace has been received. The question is now being discussed in German circles with considerable earnestness, whether this event shall be celebrated by a public procession, or a demonstration at the Cooper Institute or at the Academy of Music, with the ultimate view of giving a new impulse to the German relief subscriptions. The majority of the Germans seem to favor the latter plan.

The subscriptions received at the German General Consulate in aid of the German relief fund, during the past week, amounted to $1,237 32, making, with the previous subscriptions, a total of $318,755 25. The last week's subscriptions include $222 13 received from the German Aid Society at New-Hamburg, Canada; $263 12 by the Germans of Milburn and Springfield, N. J.; $150 received from the North German Consul at Boston, and $100 by a German Lodge in this city.

Last evening while Dr. JOSEPH B. POPPER, living at No. 288 Third-street, was carelessly handling a pistol at his residence, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball took effect in the thigh of DAVID QUITMAN, a German, forty-four years of age, who lives in the same house, inflicting a serious wound. Dr. POPPER was arrested by Officer R. SMITH, of the Eleventh Precinct, and locked up in the Union Market Police Station, in order that all the circumstances of the unfortunate affair may be judicially investigated.

It is understood that arrangements are in progress, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of this City, for a formal reception upon his arrival in this country of the Earl DE GREY AND RIPON, one of the members of the High Commission and Grand Master of Masons of England. The particulars in reference to the proposed reception will soon be made public.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS was locked up last night in the Eighth Precinct Station-house upon a charge of making a burglarious entrance into the foundry of ADOLPH BRIMENERMANN, No. 101 Wooster-street, and stealing a lot of copper, a portion of which was found in his possession. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, the editor of the *Standard*, sailed for England on Saturday, for a brief visit. During his absence the *Standard* will be conducted by his brother, JAMES R. YOUNG, for many years the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*.

The French Cercle Lyrique Fraternal is making arrangements for a drawing in aid of the sufferers in France, which is to come off on the 4th of March at the head-quarters of the Society, No. 123 West Houston-street.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA visited the Custom-house on Saturday, and had a long interview with Collector MURPHY. He subsequently, accompanied by the Collector, made a tour of the several departments.

Yesterday afternoon some boys at play found the dead body of a male infant wrapped in a cloth under Pier No. 42, North River. It was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, of No. 253 Seventh-avenue, was knocked down and severely injured yesterday by a runaway team when in the act of getting on a street-car in front of his residence.

JOSEPH MORTON, forty years of age, living at No. 244 Bleecker-street, fell on the ice yesterday at the corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, breaking his right leg. He was taken home.

M. VATABLE, the Treasurer of the French Relief Committee, reports that the subscriptions received during the past week amounted to $1,822 45.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN SMITH, alias Bulser Smith, was arrested on Saturday night by Detective LANGAN, and locked up in the Fourth-street, Williamsburg, Station-house, to answer for a burglary committed on the night of the 22d of January last, at the cigar-store of EDWARD HILDEBRAND, No. 366 South Fourth-street. The prisoner is only seventeen years of age.

A Sunday-school Institute will convene in the First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, on the 27th inst., and continue for four days. Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ will be the conductor of the institute, and J. M. COPPERNOLL will deliver the opening address. Several eminent clergymen will take part in the discussions of the institute, among them HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, Dr. VINCENT, and Messrs. KELLOGG and FREEMAN. Prominent laymen will also take part in the discussions.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. O'DONNELL, Chairman of the Committee having in charge the selection of a market site in New-York for the farmers of Long Island, states that no definite action has been taken, and none will be until the Committee has had an interview with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Brooklyn Common Council. With reference to taxing farmers as produce brokers, according to the decision of Gen. PLEASONTON an arrangement has been made with the Department whereby a test case is to be submitted to the Circuit Court within a week or two. In the meantime the Assistant Assessors will not interfere with farmers in the disposal of their produce.

During 1870 twenty-eight fires have occurred in Suffolk County, destroying property to the value of $250,000. Ten houses were entirely destroyed, valued at $27,000; three houses damaged to the value of $1,500, and eleven barns, with their contents, burned, valued at $9,000. Two mills were entirely destroyed—the mill at Setauket and the old wind-mill at Southold, and the depot of the Long Island Railroad at Greenport, valued at $5,000. In addition there have been four fires, more or less extensive, in the woods. Besides the loss of property, two lives were sacrificed, one, the life of the miser, FREDERICK STAUB, who was burned with his house Jan. 8, 1870. No one has yet appeared to claim his property. On March 2 GEORGE PHAROAH (colored) lost both a house and child by the destroying elements.

A petition signed by a large number of influential residents of Bay Side, Little Neck, and Brookdale, has been forwarded to the Legislature praying for the repeal of the Flushing Drainage act. The petitioners contend that the work originally intended to be performed has been accomplished; that the Commission is an irresponsible body, and that there is no provision for the termination of their duties and the discharge of their trust; that the Board is about to commence working a locality where there are but few dwellings, and these mostly those of farmers, and that to build costly sewers through farm land would be practical confiscation.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual report of the West Jersey Railroad shows the capital stock to be $1,208,900; bonded indebtedness, $2,372,000; other indebtedness, $20,000; cost of West Jersey Railroad, $1,449,024 61; cost of Millville and Glassboro Railroad, $221,020; total cost of construction of consolidated roads, $1,670,044 01; premium paid Glassboro Road for consolidation, $184,000; discount and interest paid in construction of West Jersey Road and auxiliary, $350,420 54; sinking fund to redeem bonds of loan of 1893, $7,150; investment in auxiliary works, $1,329,823 47; receipts for the year 1870, $633,616 58; expenses, $419,706; taxes, $10,073 84; interest, $101,791 41; sinking fund, $12,500. Three cash dividends of five per cent. were paid during the year.

The regulations for Lent were read in all the Roman Catholic churches of New-Jersey yesterday. The use of flesh meat is allowed at dinner on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. On the other days those bound to fast are restricted to one meal and a collation; on Sunday neither fast nor abstinence is to be observed. Meat is prohibited on Thursday in Holy week. Fish and flesh meat are not allowed at the same meal. Those exempted from the foregoing conditions are the sick, and such as from the laborious nature of their occupation or from peculiar circumstances require regular and nourishing food.

According to the annual report of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, recently presented to the Legislature, the capital stock is $11,900,950; funded debt, $12,184,000; other indebtedness, $20,205 57; construction account, $23,300,000. The receipts for the year 1870 were $2,858,452 68; expenses, $1,900,931 18; balance, $957,521 50. Two payments of interest of seven per cent. have been made to the stockholders by the lessees.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, preached and administered the rite of Confirmation yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Cross, on Washington-avenue, North Plainfield. The church was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

A man named WOOD was found dead, yesterday morning, in his house, on Clinton-street, near Hutton-street, Hudson City. The family, with the exception of WOOD, were absent, and the cause of his death is not known. The Coroner was notified and ordered a post-mortem examination.

People who visited Belleville yesterday out of curiosity to see the Chinese enjoy their New-Year's dinner, found that they could not gain admittance to the celestials, they preferring to be undisturbed. The table was spread in the long hall, and was a very attractive affair.

MICHAEL and MARY ANN WELSH, notoriously disorderly characters, who spend most of their time in the Hudson County Jail, got into an altercation on Willow-street, Hoboken, last evening, and were arrested for the third time within a month.

JAMES MILLER and CHAS. MONTGOMERY, two New-York pickpockets, were arrested last night, while plying their trade at the Exchange-place Ferry, Jersey City.

The Jersey City fire-alarm telegraph, which was finished three months ago, has not yet been placed under the control of the city authorities.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Market opened with American Securities and Stocks easier, and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92@92⅛	92
Consols for account	92@92⅛	92
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	89⅝	87⅞
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	109⅛	109⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	18⅛
At. & Gt. W. Rail. Shares	29	29

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17½d. ℔ gallon; Linseed-oil, £32 10s.@£33 ℔ ton. COTTON—The market closed steadier; Middling Upland, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in April or May, were made at 7½d. for Middling.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Arrived brig *Essex*, from Galveston Jan. 13, with 766 bales of Cotton; ship *Monsoon*, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, with 2,625 bales of Cotton; steamer *St. Louis*, from New-Orleans Jan. 29, with 3,913 bales of Cotton; ship *Lottie Warren*, from Savannah Jan. 25, with 3,350 bales of Cotton; bark *St. Paul*, from New-Orleans Jan. 4, —— bales; ship *Emma*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12, with 2,159 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Evening.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at $1 21⅛@$1 21½ cash; $1 22⅛@$1 22⅜ seller March. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 at 50c.@50⅛c. OATS—No. 2 dull and weak at 46½c.@48c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 90c. BARLEY—No. 2 at 75c.@76c. HIGHWINES at 86½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK at $21 75 cash and seller March; $22 25 do. April. LARD, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Green SHOULDERS nominal at 7⅛c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¾c. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 45@$8 60; Live Hogs quiet at $6 75@$7 75. CATTLE quiet. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm at $1 36@$1 37. CORN in good demand at full prices. RYE firm at $1@$1 05. OATS in good demand; No. 2 at 52c.@53c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at $1@$1 05. PROVISIONS quiet and unsettled; holders unwilling to make concessions. Mess PORK held at $22 25@$22 50. LARD, 12⅛c.@12¼c., head and gut Steam; 12¾c., Kettle. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; no sales. TOBACCO steady; sales 191 hhds. Lugs at $7@$12 25; Leaf, $12@$42; bright Leaf and Lugs very scarce. WHISKY firm; held at 87c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 18.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN scarce; no sales. OATS dull; sales 1,200 bushels Western at 60c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS dull; sales, 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 05, in bond. CORN-MEAL—$1 85 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm and scarce; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$5 80; Extra Winter, $6@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 50. CORN quiet; Mixed on the track across the river at 49c.@52c. OATS dull; No. 2 White in elevator, 53½c.; Sacked lower at 52c.@53c. BARLEY quiet. RYE steady at $1 03@$1 04. HIGHWINES quiet at 89c. Mess PORK easier at $22 25. Dry-salted MEATS dull and generally declined ⅛c. BACON quiet and declined ⅛c. LARD steady; Prime steam, 12⅛c. HOGS and CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—FLOUR steady at $6 75@$8 for Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber, and $7 75@$8 25 for White, all city ground. RYE FLOUR quiet at $5 25@$5 30. WHEAT nominal at $1 37 for No. 2 Spring; sales, 1,800 bushels Red Winter at $1 50; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms, and 16,000 bushels White Western on private terms. CORN dull; sales, 4 cars New at 71c. for Store. OATS dull; sales, 100 bushels Ohio at 57c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS quiet at $6 20@$6 50 for Timothy, and $6 75 for medium Clover. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—sales 50 bbls, at 92c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; gross receipts, 755 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 14,545 bales. FLOUR more active but weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT—Best grades firm; others dull; choice White, $2@$2 10; fair to prime, $1 60@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; fair to good, $1 50@$1 80; common, $1 45@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 58. CORN dull; White Southern, 83c.@84c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@81c. OATS steady at 59c. Mess PORK firm at $23 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17½c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13½c. WHISKY dull at 92c.@93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—WHEAT neglected. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN dull and lower; sales of Western Mixed at 82c., though some holders were firm at 83c.@85c., latter for Yellow. BARLEY active; sales, 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, on private terms; one car No. 3 two-rowed State, at 85c. OATS quiet at 67c.@68c. for State.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 24½; No. 2 at $1 22⅛. OATS—No. 2 at 51c. CORN dull and nominal. RYE—No. 1 scarce at 88c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 87½c. Mess PORK quiet at $21 25@$21 50. Dressed HOGS, $8 50. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—TOBACCO active; sales, 290 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 35@$5 90; low to medium, $6 25@$10. BAGGING heavy. HEMP and FLAX held at 24c.@25c. COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6; low grades scarce. GRAINS inactive. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY, 87c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 18.—COTTON firm at 14c.; receipts, 2,965 bales, and shipments, 1,865 bales. FLOUR steady at $6@$9 25. CORN active at 78c., to arrive. OATS advancing at 65c.@67c. PORK quiet at $23 50. LARD and BACON dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS dull at 8½c. for Shoulders, 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11½c. for Clear Sides.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 55½; No. 2 do., $1 52½. CORN dull and unchanged; High Mixed at 57c.; Low Mixed, 56c. OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middlings, 14⅛c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 4,749 bales; gross, 5,035 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,943 bales; to Barcelona, 1,511 bales; to Vera Cruz 464 bales; coastwise, 1,416 bales. Sales, 11,700 bales; stock, 288,306 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—WHEAT dull, nominally unchanged and no sales. CORN steady, held at 60c. OATS dull and nominally lower. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and declining, nominally at $5; Refined, 23c. ℔ gallon.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,823 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,032 bales; to the Continent, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 680 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 77,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer at 48c. RESIN firm; Strained at $2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 10@$3 25. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 13¾c. for Middling.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,602 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,166 bales; to the Continent, 3,405 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 100,245 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—COTTON quiet; Midding, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 936 bales; exports, to Great Britian, 2,924 bales; to Spain, 242 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 32,199 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,876 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,551 bales; coastwise, 6 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 55,098 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, No. 1, $1 43 asked, $1 40@$1 41 bid. CORN, 61c. OATS, 51c. HOGS, $8 50@$8 55.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 314 bales; exports, coastwise, 286 bales; stock, 3,999 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—COTTON quiet, with prices a shade better at 13¾c.@14c. for Middling; sales, 418 bales, and receipts 576 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 109 bales; gross, 3,110 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 18.—COTTON—Estimated net receipts, 1,000 bales; stock, 8,157 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Feb. 25	New-York	Havre.
Main	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Henry Chauncey	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Feb. 23	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Feb. 25	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama and South Pacific and Central American ports, the *Henry Chauncey* at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steam-ship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Du Faur, Mr. and Mrs. P. Manser, Miss Alice Godwin, Mme. Vannoed, Henry Burton, and 54 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:48 | Sun sets......5:41 | Moon sets...6:59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:39 | Gov. Island..9:28 | Hell Gate..10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Feb. 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool Feb. 1, with mdse. and 61 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced a succession of strong gales from the westward throughout the passage. On the 15th experienced a most terrific hurricane, commencing at 2 o'clock A. M., from E. S. E., and veering round by E. to N. Blew away all the canvas that was set, leaving nothing but a portion of the rope, leaving us under bare poles. Was obliged to keep her dead before the sea during the height of the hurricane, which blew with terrific fury. Commenced to moderate at 6 o'clock P. M. There was a fearful sea running during the hurricane; barometer 28.30. Feb. 6, lat. 49 04 N., lon. 26 32, passed ship Belvedere, from Savannah for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 45 25 N., lon. 41 26, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Feb. 4, via Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced stormy weather throughout; Feb. 17, lat. 41 40 N., lon. 61 W., passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 19th, 1½ P. M., passed steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; same time steam-ship Iowa, do. for Brest.

Steam-ship Ismailia, (Br.,) Brown, Trieste Dec. 24, Messina 30th, Palermo Jan. 2, Marseilles 13th, and Gibraltar 20th, with fruits, &c., and 73 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had a succession of W. and N. W. gales.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Feb. 16, with mdse and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay, with mdse to the Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Ship Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Dec. 10, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and experienced a succession of severe gales. Feb. 16, John Hegan, seaman, and a native of Germany, had his leg broken below the knee by the wheel.

Bark James Cobb, (of Rockland,) Packard, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Esther, Loring, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with sugar and molasses to Neamith & Son.

Brig Geo. Downs, (of Barbadoes,) Lanfare, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather. Feb. 18, Cape Henlopen, bearing W. 20 miles distance, spoke brig Liberty, (of Boston,) bound to Philadelphia. Left in port brig Jas. Crosby to sail next day for St. Thomas; brig Robt. Mowe and schr. Henry Crosby ldg. for New-York; bark Chanticleer, (of Baltimore,) Beaver, from Pensacola, for Rio Janeiro, 2 months out; put into Bebice, British Guiana, in distress, with Captain dead: they sent word to the Consul at Demerara for information; he ordered the vessel to be brought to Demerara, and she arrived Jan. 26 and was surveyed; the surveyor recommended that she should be discharged for further survey.

Brig Machias, Foster, Messina Dec. 12, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12; had fine weather to Hatteras. Feb. 18, in a heavy gale from S., shipped a heavy sea, which stove main hatch-house, and received other damage.

Brig Posie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Louis Grassmann—vessel to order. Had heavy variable weather from lat. 33 50, lon. 75 50, to port; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Max, (N. G.,) Oltman, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to C. Tobias. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master. Had variable weather the entire passage; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Bachelor, (Br.,) for New-York, and schr. Kate Carlton, for Philadelphia.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carson, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Left in port, bark Monitor, to sail in 10 ds. for New-York; brigs Onalaska, in 10 ds. for do.; Lizzie Troop, in 3 ds. for do.

Brig John McDonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) Adams, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Julius Lazaret & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather; was 2 days N. of Hatteras. Feb. 17, lat. 38, lon. 73 30, passed brig Zoe, from Havana for New-York.

Brig Zoe, (Br.,) Hatfield, Havana Feb. 5, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barker, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and melado to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had rough weather, split sails; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Kingston, Ja., 17 ds., with logwood, to J. Leaycraft; vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had fine weather; was three days north of Hatteras; left in port brig Henry Trowbridge, for New-York, via Milk River, to sail Feb. 1.

Schr. Abbie H. Brown, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Left in port Thos. J. Frazier, ldg., and Gen McClellan, disg.

Schr. Ella, (of Boston,) Montgomery, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had rough weather; was 5 days North of Hatteras.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez, P. R., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had light E. winds up to lat. 34; since heavy W. and N. W. gales; has been six days north of Hatteras.

Schr. Anna Martha, McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., 20 ds., with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Webster, Rockland, with lime, to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. Vaux, Whittaker, Portland, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. H. L. Phillips, Boyd, Fortune Bay, N. F.

Schr. E. H. Furber, Cobb, Boston.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Boston.

Schr. R. L. Mabee, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Aurora, Barbour, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Pinta, Long, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. cloudy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Arr. schr. Warren Sawyer, from Savannah.

Sld. barks Yumuri, for Liverpool; Kepler, for St. Helena; brig Julia, for Barcelona; schrs. Mollie, for Jacksonville; A. Richards, for Georgetown, S. C.; M. J. Russell, for Wilmington, N. C.; G. H. Squire, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.—Sld. brigs Senorita, for Rio, and Kolding, for Cork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Arr. bark E. M. Young, from Sarsorone, Java, with sugar, and barks Archibald Fuller and Columbia, with coal from Newcastle, New South Wales.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The steamer Idaho, New-York, for Liverpool, arrived yesterday, and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

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The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.

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GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, (now ready,) contains Noah Webster; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; the late Gen. Prim; the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also, Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question; Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I do best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—a new Theory. Thirty cents, or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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